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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The appropriations of the British government for scientific purposes this year include $4,000 to the Meteorological Council for furnishing weather forecasts to newspapers without cost. The same liberal patron of science will be called upon to contribute $75,000 to defray the expenses of observing the transit of Venus in December.

The micro-telephone has been applied by Count Von Eugenberg, in the Tyrol, to the discovery of underground streams of water. He buries several microphones in the soil, connecting each with a telephone. With this arrangement he is enabled, in the quiet of night, to distinguish the gurgle of flowing water at a considerable depth in the earth.

M. Arthur Morin, of Paris, states that experiments continued for a number of years by garrisoned cavalry regiments in various parts of France have proved that horses are healthier and stronger when kept in stables with doors and widows open night and day in all seasons than where they are kept shut. Similar observations have been made in stables containing large numbers of cattle, which are by good ventilation relieved from epidemic affections of the respiratory organs.

Prof. Nordenskjold during his Arctic voyages was perplexed by the question, what becomes of the bodies of animals which die a natural death. He very seldom found such remains, and declared that on Spitzbergen it was easier to find vertebræ of monster extinct reptiles than the bones of the seal, walrus or bird of the present day. The problem is yet unsolved.

A curious burial place was lately revealed in New Zealand. An immense tree, supposed to be many centuries old, was blown down, and a large quantity of human bones was disclosed in the hollow interior, some of the skeletons being quite perfect. The existence of the cemetery was unknown to the Maoris of the vicinity, who assert that it must date from a very ancient period.

A remarkable cloud, observed in Gautemala during eight consecutive days of last February, was found to consist of seeds floating in the air. The stream of particles resembled snowflakes in appearance, and was only visible when between the observer and the sun.

The havoc wrought by lightning is often frightful. A few weeks ago a thunderbolt struck a chimney 150 feet high—located in a town in the north of France, and cut a deep fissure in its entire length. Among other examples of like powerful effects, Arago states that in 1762 lightning destroyed the turret of a church at Cornouailles, and threw a stone weighing not less than 225 pounds to a distance of 150 feet; and, in 1809, a wall near Manchester, weighing more than 26 tons, was lifted from its foundation and removed nine feet at one end by a very violent thunderbolt.

Dr. Elliott Coues' new list of the birds of North America mentions 888 species. [illegible] time.

The dazzling effect of the electric arc is a source of objection to its use as a locomotive head-light by the French engineers who have been trying it.

An oriental writer has recently given an interesting description of an ancient burial in the Chinese empire. It was the custom for the wealthy man to procure his coffin when he had reached the age of forty. He would then have it painted three times a year with a composition resembling silicate paint or enamel, which formed an exceedingly hard coating. The process of making this paint is now one of the lost arts of China. If the owner of the coffin lived long enough, the frequent painting—each coat being of considerable thickness—caused it to assume the appearance of a sarcophagus, with a foot or more in thickness of this hard, stone-like shell. After death the veins and cavities of the person's stomach were filled with quicksilver for the purpose of preserving the body. A piece of jade would then be placed in each nostril and ear, and in one hand, while a piece of bar silver would be placed in the other hand. The body thus prepared was placed on a layer of quicksilver within the coffins; the latter was sealed, and the whole deposited in its final resting-place. When some of these sarcophagi were opened after a lapse of centuries, the bodies were found to be perfectly preserved, but they quickly crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air.

A London medical officer, Dr. Gibbon, is authority for the statement that the Jews of London average twice as long a period of life as the Christians. Pulmonary consumption and scrofula are almost unknown among the Jews of the metropolis. Their children seem to suffer less from disease than do those of the English and Irish Gentiles in neighboring localities.

The special charms of a bull-dog are the ugliness of his person and the ferocity of his temper, and upon the perfection of these attributes depends his value in the eyes of his master. Accordingly an Englishman living in Philadelphia experienced a peculiar and delightful thrill of pride and pleasure the other day when his bull-gog Crib attacked at sight a tame bear which a couple of Russian mendicants were conducting through one of the streets of that peaceful city. Aside from the discomforts of being half strangled by the hair which he pulled from the bear's thick coat the dog suffered no injury and the bear was not even aroused to anger, though he endeavored to give his adversary a parting squeeze, as the owners separated their pets. The dog was carried away in the arms of the Englishman and the bear trudged down the street in melancholy submission to the humiliating fate which had befallen him.

Albert King, a notably handsome and polite young man, was a favorite guest for three months at a Hot Springs hotel. He did not pay his board bill, and his pocket money was provided by means of loans; yet he remained popular, and lived luxuriously. At length the landlord peremptorily demanded pay. That night King stole some watches, jewelry, and wallets and fled the town. He had not used a dollar af his own money during his stay, and get off with about $300 worth of plunder.

From the Courier-Journal.

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT.

Now the country legislator
Rolleth out his little satchel
From the closet in his bedroom,
Rolleth up his extra dickey,
Extra collar, extra necktie,
Extra Cuffs, and extra stockings,
Packs them in his little satchel,
Hies him from the Ancient City.

When upon his native heather
In the county where he came from,
Where the brooks go rippling seaward,
Where the peach crop can't be trusted,
Where the squash and yellow pumpkin,
Cantaloupe and watermelon,
Grow to sizes so enormous,
Find their way into the sanctums
Of the editors of papers,
And are duly noticed therein—
He is everything to all men.
Here the country legislator
Is at home among his fellows
To the country store he hastens,
Sits him down upon a barrel,
Where the clerk has hung the sign out
"Cheap for cash" upon a pasteboard.

Gather round him then the voters
Of the town and of the county,
And he tells them all the story
Of the session that has ended;
Tells them of the great men gathered
In the House and in the Senate;
Tells them how he passed the dog law
For their county, and the sheep law,
And the fence law, and the gate law,
Till they think him, too, a great man,
And make up their minds that they will
Send him back to the next session.

But there is another chapter
To the Tale of the Adjournment;
For the country legislator
Does not dare to tell the voters
Of the county that he came from
All the story of the session.
He will never dare to tell them
How he played the game of poker
In the hotel near the State House;
He will never dare to tell them
How he played it all the session.
Played it week days, played it Sundays,
Played it nights and noons and mornings,
Played it with the playful members
Of the City Delegation.
He could never tell the voters
Of the county that he came from
How the lucky poker players
Of the City Delegation
Skinned him of his scant per diem,
Won the watch he used to carry,
Then the chain and seal attachment;
Won the studs upon his shirt-front,
And the ring upon his finger,
Won the full dress suit that cost him
Sixty dollars in the city.
Would not even let him have it
For the Governor's reception.

He could never tell the voters
Of the county that he came from
How the lucky poker players
Of the City Delegation
Won a mortgage on his farm lands,
On his sheep and on his horses,
On his cows and on his peach crop
That he hopes to raise this summer

Oh, ye country legislators,
Take a warning from this story,
Never try the game of poker
With the lucky poker players
Of the City Delegation.

From the Christian Register.

THE WAX DOLL'S MISSION.

BY FRANCES E. WADLEIGH.

Mrs. Chandler looked up from her sewing when Lizzie ran into the room, and was very much surprised to see that she had a doll in her arms.

"Have you gone back to your dolls?" Mrs. Chandler asked with a smile.

"O mamma!" exclaimed Lizzie, with some dignity, for she was fully thirteen and had given up dolls for at least twelve months. "But you are only in fun, of course. I was looking over some of my old things, and came across this pretty creature. She is pretty, isn't she?"

"She is, indeed! If I hadn't so many pretty live dollies of my own, I might almost be tempted to play with her myself. Let me see, that was Angelica, was it?"

"Yes, ma'am. Doesn't it seem a pity to lock her up in a trunk, when some little girl would be delighted with her! You wouldn't object, if I gave her away, would you?"

"On the contrary, I think it the best thing you can do, as you have no little sisters to play with her," answered the approvingly. "To whom did you think of giving your Angelica? To Nora Murphy? I heard her tell you yesterday that she had no dolls."

"Oh, horrors? Not to Nora, certainly! You know untidy all that family are, and you surely agree with me that so pretty a bird deserves a pretty cage."

This Angelica, a French doll eighteen inches tall, deserved Lizzie's praises. It had a wax arms and legs, soft, brown eyes, and long, "real," brown hair. It could open and shut its eyes, and its neck was movable; and its pink silk dress was not only handsome in itself, but had all the little "extras" of a fashionable miss,—a broad, pink sash, a pink fan and lace-edged handkerchief, pink silk stockings and bronze boots, etc.

"Nora would enjoy it."

"Yes, but she wouldn't *appreciate* it! She'd just as lief have a commoner one. I thought I would take it to Lottie Spencer to-morrow."

"Wouldn't that be carrying coals to New-castle, my dear? Lottie not only has every toy that her heart craves, but she has at least a dozen dolls more beautiful than your Angelica. Remember, she is the only daughter of wealthy and doting parents, and what would be a wonderful treasure to poor Nora would be but one of many toys to Lottie."

"Must I give it to Nora, then?" Lizzie asked, with evident disappointment.

"Just as you please, dear. I do not forbid you to give it to Lottie. I only wanted to remind you of the difference between the two children. Do just as you would want to be done by, if you were Lottie or Nora."

No more was said about Angelica. Mrs. Chandler saw how Lizzie felt, and changed the subject of conversation, determined to let her daughter decide for herself.

The next day, Lizzie took Miss Angelica to the small tenement, on a narrow, sunless street, where the Murphys lived; and when she saw the unswept floors, the grimy chairs and tables, and the very unneat persons of Nora and Mrs. Murphy, it was with many misgivings that she stated her errand.

"Oh! Oh!" screamed Nora, dancing up and down. "For me? Really for *me?* That *beau-ti-ful* doll? O mother dear, see her lovely hair? And her eyes? And, oh, her head moves!"

Nora's raptures over even the minutest detail of Angelica's perfections convinced Lizzie that she had been very much mistaken in thinking that Nora would not appreciate the doll.

No little seven-year-old ever presented a better picture of perfect happiness than did Nora, while admiring her present. All of the many toys in Lottie Spencer's possession combined had not given half the estatic delight that Angelica brought to Nora: and Lizzie was very glad that she had heeded her mother's hint.

"And where can I lay her, when I am obliged to lay her down?" Nora presently asked her mother. "Sure, the table is too dirty, 'twill ruin her fine gown; and the bed is in such a tumble that I'd never find her again!"

"Hold her a minute, and I'll scrub off the table; for you must keep the dolly nice. It was so kind of Miss Lizzie to bring her to you that you must take good care of her," replied Mrs. Murphy.

Three months later, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler and their family, including Aunt Abbie, who han just returned from a four months absence, were gathered around the tea-table. They were a happy, united family, father, mother, grandmother, auntie, two half-grown boys, three girls, and three younger boys, and what interested one interested all.

"Oh, I say!" suddenly cried Will, in true boyish fashion, "Tim Murphy got a place in Mr. Burnham's candy-store today. Two dollars a week. Isn't that fine?"

Everybody expressed pleasure. The various members of the Murphy family had been the Chandler's proteges for some time. But Aunt Abbie shrugged her plump shoulder, and said,—

"I don't want to rob Mr. Burnham of a good customer, Will: but, if I were you, I would not eat anything out of Tim's dirty hands."

"Oh, Tim keeps himself real nice now, don't he, Clarence?" replied Will. "And you just ought to see Nora, when she goes to school now: she looks tip-top!"

"That is true, Abbie," said Mr. Chandler. "Since you went away there has been quite a change in the Murphys. The father don't go to the tavern half so much, says it is 'clane and quiet' at home. The eldest boy, Mike, took to blacking his boots and washing his face on a week-day; and he looked so decent that I took him as errand-boy, and he does first-rate."

Aunt Abbie pretended to look as if see didn't believe him. She said,—

"Tell me anything but that the mother scrubs her floor, and I'll *try* to believe it."

"You must believe even that, auntie," Lizzie laughingly added; "for I saw her do it last week"

"And no one can imagine what has come over them all of a sudden. Of course there must have been something to start it, but what that something was we can't guess," said grandma.

What is there that a bright boy ten years old can't find out? Will Chandler was always telling some news,—true news, too: and, as usual, he solved this riddle.

"Oh, I say, grandma, I've found out what made the Murphys spruce up so!" he cried at supper-time the next day.

Everybody laughed, even grandma who, asked what it was which had worked the seeming miracle.

"I asked Tim what made all his folks look so nice. Said I, 'You didn't always look so scrumptious, Tim; and you know teacher always gave you bad marks, 'cause your hair was rough and your hands weren't washed.' I didn't want to hurt his feelings by telling him he used to be dirty, you know. And, Lizzie, don't you believe it was your doll that did it!"

"My doll! What do you mean?"

"Why, you gave Nora an 'elegant doll, all dressed in silk and satin,' Tim says, and there was not a clean place to lay it. So Mrs. Murphy wiped off one corner of a table, than a whole table, than the bed had to be made up, and than the floor must be scrubbed. And Nora was so fond of her doll that things had to be straightened up every day until all this scrubbing became chronic, don't you see? When the muddy boots and the grimy fingers: and at last they got into the way of keeping quite trim, thanks to Lizzie' doll."

"Great oaks from little acorns grow! Who could have predicted this, when you made up your mind to give Angelica to Nora? It is always safe to do as you would be done by, I think," said Mrs. Chandler to Lizzie.

And the Murphys' improvement was not all external. The father wasted less time and money at the drinking saloon, and consequently was better in pocket and soul. The mother was encouraged to work. The boys respected themselves, and eventually became respected, well-to-do citizens; and the girls are clean, honest, industrious, and never out of a place.

Who can tell how far the effects of one deed, good or evil, may reach!

CONVERSATION.

Rev. Dr. Peabody, in his book on "Conversation," thus speaks of exaggerated speech among young ladies:

Were I to write down, for one day, the conversation of some young ladies of my acquaintance, and then to interpret it literally, it would imply that, within the compass of twelve or fourteen hours, they had met with more marvelous adventures and hair-breadth escapes, had passed through more imposing spectacles, had endured more fright, and enjoyed more rapture, than would suffice for half a dozen common lives. This habit is attended with many inconveniences. It deprives you of the intelligible use of strong expressions when you need them. If you use them all the time, nobody understands or believes you when you use them in earnest. You are in the same predicament with the boy who cried wolf so often, when there was no wolf, that nobody would go to his relief when the wolf came. This habit has also a very bad moral bearing. Our words have a reflex influence upon our characters. Exaggerated speech makes one careless of the truth. The habit of using words without regard to their rightful meaning often leads one to distort facts, to misreport conversations, and to magnify statements, in matters in which the literal truth is important to be told. You can never trust the testimony of one who in common conversation is indifferent to the import, and regardless of the power, of words. I am acquainted with persons whose representations of facts always need translation and correction, and who have utterly lost their reputation for veracity solely through this habit of overstrained and extravagant speech. They do not mean to lie; but they have a dialect of their own, in which words bear an entirely different sense from that given to them in the daily intercourse of discreet and sober people.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon was the adviser of John F. Slater of Connecticut in the matter of a fund yielding $50,000 annually for charity. The subject was considered for a long time, and the advice of many experienced persons taken before a decision was reached. The plan finally chosen, as is now known, is that of promoting the education of negroes at the South. "The only thing," says Dr. Racon, "rigorously and unmistakably prescribed is the object to which the income is to be devoted. The methods to be pursued are left to the unlimited discretion of the trustees. It will be devoted exclusively to the emancipated race, and will be free to help forward the most complete and vigorous of the educational institutions of the South." It is intimated that the teaching will be of a religious kind.

IMMORALITIES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The brief telegraphic item concerning a recent instance of unusually atrocious "hazing" by some students of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., which the *Journal*, in common with other papers, has published, should not be allowed to pass without special comment. The circumstances, as gathered from a Hartford letter published in the Springfield *Republican*, are these: A second number of an annual college paper, called the *Ivy*, and published by an anonymous board of editors, has recently appeared. The paper was largely made up of personal allusions to the students and faculty, and contained some references to members of the senior class which excited their wrath. To vindicate their outraged "dignity" a committee of thirteen seniors was formed and constituted a "Grand Tribunal." The committee met secretly and concocted the scheme of barbarous punishment which was carried out on the night of Sunday, April 2. Suspicion was fastened upon three Sophomores as the offending editors. They were decoyed by members of the "Grand Tribunal" to three carriages stationed at different points near the college, at about half-past 8 o'clock. The "Committee of 13" took the offenders six or seven miles out of town, each carriage going in a different direction, and two carriages containing four and one five, of the "avengers" to engage the full number in the work. The victims, whose names are given in the papers, were taken out of the hacks, when a halt was made, and the report says, were "severely and indecently admonished, each having the letters 'G. T.,' burned into the back of his hand with nitrate of silver." One of victims was left blindfolded in a swamp, and all had to walk back to the college. One was so cruelly ill-treated by the process called "paddling," that at last accounts he was seriously ill in bed as a consequence. The abused sophomores declare that they can give the names of the thirteen young ruffians, "all of whom are well known in Hartford society."

If this was a solitary instance of shocking barbarities practiced by college students, it would serve only as a wonder for the moment. But when it is taken in connection with the long list of similar brutalities, and less serious but equally lawless improprieties reported by the daily press during the last five or ten years, it must excite the gravest attention in all thoughtful minds.

The drunken orgies, the licentiousness and the recklessness of life and all rights of person and property which for generations have made German students a terror to right-minded men and women in university towns, has been celebrated too long in song and story to be a novel consideration. And the sufferings of poor little "fags" in English schools, while undergoing the tortures of the "toughening" process, have been depicted by more than one master pen. But it is comparatively a new thing in the history of American colleges and higher schools of instruction, brutal students engaging the attention of the faculty, and often resisting its inefficient attempts at control with triumphant success. Formerly our colleges were filled for the most part with earnest young men, whose families were making heroic sacrifices to help them through the course, and who were themselves working hard enough to earn their own way to appreciate the advantages offered. Large numbers of these young men were destined for the religious "ministry," to which was dedicated in the old days the brightest and best of the family flocks having representatives in colleges. And such young men used all the opportunities of the colleges as a sacred trust which they were honored with, to gain therefrom all of the useful and beautiful they possibly could, to give back ten-fold to society in personal service when their powers should have matured. Now, large numbers of college students are from the wealthy or well-to-do classes, are urged to go, perhaps, by their parents, and feel no inward impulsion toward a studious life, and make no sacrifice to obtain the educational advantages pressed upon them. They go because it is the fashion for families able to afford it to send their boys to college. And their most distinct, individual purpose during the whole course is to "have a good time." For this result, "pocket money" in abundance is needed, and that the parents, often criminally weak or very unwise in their government, liberally furnish. With the pocket money come the possibilities for night suppers and all sorts of "larks." And many a boy who of himself would never originate evil or disobey the rules, or make himself in any way obnoxious, is led on by some master spirit of wickedness to actual and debasing sins of conduct. From characters so debased by self-indulgence and the gradual letting down of all moral standards, spring naturally revolt against proper authority and lawless cruelty to offending comrades. There is no sense of restraint, no devotion to the higher side of life, no manly quality of self-control, to hold the youth firm against any temptation which may offer itself. Hence if he is offended at his equals or superiors, he knows no better way of showing it than that of the ruffian. That so many college students are proved by recent facts of experience to be thus destitute of dignity and moral character is cause for most serious alarm to the patriot. For what, and who are these college ruffians, and what places are they to fill in our future history? Those who draw this disagreeable attention to themselves are generally the most fortunate of all our youth, and many come from families of commanding social influence. They have received devoted care from loving parents, which, if not always wise, has been always faithful. They have had the best instruction of picked teachers in private or public schools. They have had every incentive that pride of position, personal ambition and the general influences of refined society can offer to spur them on to make the most and best of themselves. They have the consciousness that no wall of poverty or caste rises between them and the highest posts of political honor. They feel no depressing weigh of inherited dishonor, or feebleness of body. The world offers them for comparatively easy conquest its choicest gifts, and the college training is freely offered them as preparation for the noble strife for these prizes. And many of these youths, instead of reverencing the inherited wealth of knowledge spread before them, spend more ingenuity in shirking, than intellectual force in mastering, their lessons. They see in the college course merely a chance for play, and that play always of a questionable nature, and often a positive wrong-doing. They fit for positions of trust and responsibility in orderly society, by lawless behavior, which would disgrace a gang of "mill hands" or Irish laborers, who had never had two years school training. They are going out of colleges, many of them to be (not "ministers," for that profession is no longer a chief attraction to college students), but to enter law and medical schools, or to engage in great commercial interests which affect the lives and fortunes of hundreds and thousands of day laborers. The profession of medicine is one demanding the most stainless purity of thought and deed, the most delicate perception of character, the rarest sympathy and noblest devotion to life. Are students fitting for its sacred offices who can disfigure for life, as did these Trinity College boys, the hand of a comrade? Are they fitting for its sacred offices when they joke over the mysteries of physical life or make acquaintance with social vices? The profession of law requires above all things in its exponents a sense of order, a reverence for authority, a subordination of impulse and passion to reason, and the supremacy of cautious investigation and just judgment over hasty and self-administered punishment of offenders. Moreover, from this profession the great majority of our political leaders from every grade of public life are taken. Are students fitting for this profession and the subsequent trusts of political office, with all its grave demands for conscientious and wise action, who sneer at college rules of restraint, who mock at and disobey their teachers, who fill the streets at regattas and other college festivals with riot and indecency, and who do all they can to bring the very thought of law and order into contempt? The higher walks of business, also, demand great qualities of mind and character, inasmuch as they impose the grave responsibilities of wealth upon the successful. We do not forget that the majority of college students are earnest workers, and come out of the college walls to apply its training wisely and conscientiously, according to individual capacity, to the work of life. But that so large a minority should act in a manner befitting a barroom, or an outlaw's cabin, more than an institution of higher learning, is indicative of a serious moral disease in our "leading" society. The faculties of colleges may be justly blamed for lack of discipline; but deeper than that is the deficiency of home training and control which sends to college such insubordinate material. The particular vice of many American parents is over-dependence upon forces external to the home for the training of the child. The day-school and the Sunday-school, and later the college and the church, they seem to think are to do the forming and educating work which the youth need. But we need no more than the outrageous behavior of large numbers of college students to prove the fallacy of such dependence. It is true that education, such as the State freely gives, is a great restrainer of crime. It is true, in general [illegible] is not chiefly in the primary effect upon the child but the secondary; not upon him as a pupil but upon him as the child of parents, wise and conscientious enough to properly train him. If the teacher's influence is counteracted constantly by the ignorance or wrong doing in the home management, then it is simply a question of time how long it will serve to restrain even in the school. To expect teachers to supply deficiencies in parental training and control, besides doing their own proper work, whether in a primary school or a college, is not only to do a great injustice, but to require what future experience will prove to be an impossibility.—*Anna Garlin Spencer, in Providence Journal.*

MAY-DAY.

BY RALPH W. EMERSON.

Where shall we keep the holiday,
And duly greet the entering May?
Too strait and low our cottage doors,
And all unmeet our carpet floors;
Nor spacious court nor monarch's hall
Suffice to hold the festival.
Up and away! where haughty woods
Front the liberated floods;
We will climb the broad-backed hills,
Hear the uproar of their joy;
We will mark the leaps and gleams
Of the new-delivered streams,
And the murmuring rivers of sap
Mount in the pipes of the trees,
Giddy with day, to the topmost spire,
Which for a spike of tender green
Bartered its powdery cap;
And the colors of joy in the bird,
And the love in its carol heard,
Frog and lizard in holiday coats,
And turtle brave in his golden spots;
While cheerful cries from crag and plain
Reply to the thunder of river and main.

USELESS STUDIES FOR GIRLS.—The other day a young lady of our acquaintance, who is pursuing a selected course of study in one of the collegiate institutions of our city, was examining the printed curriculem with reference to deciding what study she should take up next term. While consulting about the matter she read over the long list of text books on science, language, literature and mathematics, when suddenly she exclaimed: "I'll tell you what I would like to study—I should like to study medicine. I don't mean that I wan't to be a physician and practice, but to know what to do at home if anybody is sick or something happens. I am sure it would be more useful to me than"—"than spherical trigonometry and navigation. But we can't run for a doctor every time anybody sneezes or coughs, and I would know what to do for anyone who is a little sick."

Here is a matter concerning which young women need some simple but careful instruction. But who gives them any? As daughters in the family they can repeat the dates of the Grecian and Roman wars, work out intricate problems in algebra and give the technical names of all the bones in the body, but if the baby brother left in their charge burns his hand or is seized with croup, how many of them know the best thing to do while waiting for the doctor? And when, as wives and mothers, the duties of life increase, how many of them have any practical knowledge which will help them to meet calmly and intelligently the experience of accidents and illness which are inevitable in every family?

The Connecticut Legislature has provided that School Boards, on the petition of twelve adult residents, may order instruction in the public schools concerning the effects of intoxicating beverages. The liquor dealers in some of the cities are preparing to oppose the use of text books made for the purpose by total abstinence societies, and to insist on scientifically accurate works. The brewers will take a part in the controversy by demanding that the children be taught that beer in moderation is not hurtful.

A STORY ABOUT LINCOLN.

While officially resident in Washington during the late war I once had occasion to call upon President Lincoln with the late Senator Henry Wilson, upon an errand of a public nature in which we were mutually interested. In the recognized order of precedent a member of the House of Representatives, as I then was, could not in times of pressure for audience with the President gain admittance so long as there were Cabinet Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators or Justices of the Supreme Court desiring audience with him, and all civilians must wait their opportunity until after members of Congress and officers of the Army and Navy, and of the Civil Service and others had had their turns respectively. Having a joint errand with Senator Wilson, I could avail of his privilege of earlier admission; but we were obliged to wait some time in the anteroom before we could be received, and when at length the door was opened to us, a small lad, perhaps ten or twelve years old, who had been waiting for admission several days without success, slipped in between us, and approached the President in advance. The latter gave the Senator and myself a cordial but brief salutation, and turning immediately to the lad, said "And who is the little boy?" During their conference the Senator and myself were apparently forgotten. The boy soon told his story, which was in substance that he had come to Washington seeking employment as a page in the House of Representatives, and he wished the President to give him such an appointment. To this the President replied that such appointments were not at his disposal, and that application must be made to the door-keeper of the House at the Capitol. "But, sir," said the lad, still undaunted, "I am a good boy, and have a letter from my mother, and one from the Supervisors of my town, and one from my Sunday School teacher, and they all told me that I could earn enough in one session of Congress to keep my mother and the rest of us comfortable all the remainder of the year." The President took the lad's paper, and ran his eye over them with that penetrating and absorbent look so familiar to all who knew him, and then took his pen and wrote upon the back of one of them: "If Captain Goodnow can give a place to this good little boy, I shall be gratified," and signed it "A Lincoln."

The boy's face became radiant with hope, and he walked out of the room with a step as light as though all the angels were whispering their congratulations.

Only after the lad had gone did the President seem to realize that a Senator and another person had been some time waiting to see him.

Think for a moment of the President of a great nation, and that nation engaged in one of the most most terrible wars ever waged among men, himself worn down with anxiety and labor, subjected to the alternation of success and defeat, racked by complaints of the envious, the disloyal and the unreasonable, pressed to the death and encumbered by the numberless and nameless incidents of civil and martial responsibility, yet able so far to forget them all as to give himself up for the time being to the errand of a little boy who had braved an interview uninvited, and of whom he knew nothing, but that he had a story to tell of his widowed mother, and of his ambition to serve her!—*Ex-Governor Rice in a forthcoming memorial volume.*

IN ALMOST TOO GREAT A HURRY.—It was also an Ohio man who, when a terrible storm set in one night, rushed into the house of a neighbor and cried out:

"Jones, this is the ending up of earth!"

"I'm afraid so—I'm afraid so!" was the reply.

"And what shall we do?"

"Make our peace with Heaven!"

The wind blew still stronger, the house began to shake, and the excited man exclaimed:

"Jones, you lost five bushels of wheat last fall."

"Yes."

"And you have your suspicions?"

"I have. The man who took my wheat had better own up."

"Can you forgive him?"

"I can."

"Well—"

Here the wind suddenly dropped, and, after a look through the window, the conscience-stricken man turned and finished

"Yes, if I ever meet him I'll advise him to call around!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE SMALLEST BABY IN THE WORLD.—A gentleman from Candelaria, Nev., informs us that the smallest baby in the world was born in that camp at noon on the 3d instant. The father is a miner in the employ of the Northern Belle Mine and weighs 190 pounds. The mother is a stout, healthy woman, weighing perhaps 160 pounds. The child is a male, as perfectly formed as any human being could be, but upon its birth it only weighed eight ounces. Its face is about the size of a horse chestnut and the size of its limbs can be imagined when we say that a ring worn on the little finger of its mother was easily slipped over its foot nearly to the knee. Our informant states that it was the opinion of the attending physician that the child would live and prosper in good health, notwithstanding its diminutive proportions. The midget is so small that three of its size could play hide and seek in a cigar box. This is believed to be the smallest baby ever born.

A FISH CANDLE.—A singular fish is found in great numbers in the coast rivers of Alaska. It is about eight inches long, transparent, and the most fat of all the finny tribes. This fat, however, has not the oily, rancid taste of other fish, but is like fresh lard. When these fish are dried, the Indians often turn them to a novel and practical account,—burn them in place of candles. They give a clear, brilliant, and are not liable to be blown out by the wind. The tail should be lighted instead of the head, and each fish will burn about fifteen minutes.

A SEA ISLANDER'S PRAYER.—A South Sea Islander is said to have offered the following prayer, which might be appropriate on the lips of many who pride themselves on a high civilization: "O God, we are about to go to our respective homes. Let not the words we have heard be like the fine clothes we wear, soon to be taken off and folded away in a box till another Sabbath comes round. Rather, let thy truth be like the tattoo on our bodies, ineffaceable till death."—*Christian Life.*

THE OPEN WINDOW.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The old house stood by the lindens
Stood silent in the shade,
And on the graveled pathway
The light and shadow played.

I saw the nursery windows
Wide open to the air;
But the faces of the children,
They were no longer there

The large Newfoundland house-dog
Was standing by the door,
He looked for his little playmates,
Who would return no more.

They walked not under the lindens,
They played not in the hall;
But shadow and silence and sadness
Were hanging over all.

The birds sang in the branches
With sweet, familiar tone,
But the voices of the children
Will be heard in dreams alone!

And the boy that walked beside me
He could not understand
Why closer in mine, ah! closer,
I pressed his warm, soft hand!

OBEYING THEIR WIVES.

There were five of them together, and it was late. They had been drinking. Finally one of them looked at the clock, and said:

"What will our wives say when we come home?"

"Let them say what they want to. Mine will tell me to go to the mischief," responded No. 2.

"I'll tell you what we will do. Let us meet here again in the morning and tell our experiences. Let the one who has refused to do what his wife told him to do when he got home, pay for this evening's entertainment."

"That's a good idea. We will agree to that." So the party broke up, and went to their respective homes.

Next morning they met at the appointed place and began to tell their experiences.

Said No. 1

"When I opened the door my wife was awake. She said: 'A pretty time of night for you to be coming home. You had better go out and sleep in the pig pen, for that's what you will come to sooner or later, anyhow.' Rather than pay for all we had drank last night, I did what she told me to That lets me out."

Next!

No. 2 cleared his throat, and said:

"When I got home, I stumbled on a chair, and my wife called: 'There you are again, you drunken brute! You had better wake up the children, and stagger about for awhile, so they can see what a drunken brute of a father they are afflicted with.' I thought the best thing I could do under the circumstances was to obey; so I woke up the children, and staggered around until my wife hinted to me to stop. She used a chair in conveying the hint. That lets me out."

Next!

No. 3 spoke up, and said:

"I happened to stumble over the pan of dough, and my wife said 'Drunk again! Hadn't you better sit down in that dough?' So I sat down in it, and that lets me out."

Next!"

No. 4 said:

[illegible] 'There you are again! Hadn't you better give us a concert?' I said, 'certainly,' and began to sing as loud as I could, but she told me to stop, or she would throw something at me, so I stopped. That lets me out."

Next!

No. 5 looked very disconsolate. He said:

"I reckon I'll have to pay. My wife told me to do something none of you would have done, if you had been in my place."

"What was it?"

"She said: 'So you thought you would come home at last! Now hadn't you better go out to the well and drink a couple of buckets of water just to astonish your stomach?' That was more than I had bargained for, so it's my funeral."

THE WIVES OF LEGISLATORS.—It is true about many men here, especially men new to legislative power and responsibility, that they affect democratic views for themselves, but like their wives to have the reputation of being a little aristocratic and exclusive. They think it gives the family a flavor of superiority: "Oh, yes, indeed, I'm a man of the people, through and through, but (deprecatingly) my wife has views of her own about some things. Brought up that way, you know." Those very women are the most indignant of all if their names and toilets are by chance omitted from your report of Secretary A.'s party, or unmentioned among the "blue-room ladies" at the last Presidential reception; and they are the very ladies whom it pays the poorest dividend to know. Afraid to have their plain country origin or their defects of early education made manifest, their manner and bearing are artificial if it is your dreary lot to be left to a moment's conversation with them; and if you fathom the shallows of their natures for something genuine to anchor to, it isn't there.

"There are women and women," says the French proverb, and there are many ladies found in officio-social life here who fill their sphere royally and well; women whom it were a work of supererogation to pity a man for having to spend his life with, even after the bloom and heyday of their youth are gone. I could name many such from your own New England, and from our bigger and broader West. Mrs. Keifer, wife of the Speaker, is notably such a one. Tall, and a little round-shouldered with many household cares, a woman older than her husband, and she looks it, and wholly unused hithtoto to Washington circles, many misgivings for her were indulged in when she came this winter to take up the heavy social burden incumbent on a Speaker's wife. But her excellent sense and spirit, her *esprit de corps* toward all the other members' wives, her native courtesy and kind sincerity, her tirelessness in fulfilling every social obligation, have made her name beloved almost with reverence. When it became known that her absence from Washington's privileges and opportunities during the four previous winters of her husband's stay, had been to minister to the infirmities of a mother nearly ninety years of age, who preferred her care to that of any other of her children, her lack of being known here socially became a crown of honor to her.—*Washington Letter to the Providence Press.*

"Mother," remarked a Duluth girl, "I think Harry must be going to propose to me." "Why so, my daughter?" queried the old lady, laying down her spectacles, while her face beamed like the moon in its fourteenth night. "Well, he asked me this evening if I wasn't tired of living with such a menagerie as you and dad!"

INFERNAL MACHINES A CENTURY AGO.

While the two Houses were in recess for the Christmas holidays, the country was greatly agitated by a number of incendiary fires, which pointed to the existence of a conspiracy for the destruction of the shipping and arsenals. Although a similar design had been conceived in 1764 by the French Minister Choiseul, and had come to the knowledge of the English Government, proper precaution for the guarding of the arsenals and dockyards were not taken, and on the 7th of December a fire broke out at Portsmouth, which threatened the total destruction of the national property there. It was at first supposed to be a mischance, but on the 15th of the following January, 1777, a clerk in the dockyard, in moving some hemp in the hemp room, discovered an explosive machine and various combustible materials. Some of the authorities then recollected that a sullen, silent man, an artisan, had been seen loitering about the yard on the day of the fire, and had been accidentally locked one night into the rope house. His exact name was not known, but, from his calling in life, he was generally spoken of as John the Painter. A reward was offered for his capture; but he had disappeared, and could not be found, in spite of a diligent search, either in Portsmouth or the neighborhood. The suspicion against him was strengthened by the fact that he had recently come from America; and a panic spread through the country, where it was said that a band of American incendiaries had arrived, with instructions to spread fire, and havoc in every direction. Subsequent events gave color to this apprehension. Incendiary fires were attempted at Plymouth and at Bristol, and in the latter city the miscreant, having failed to set fire to some vessels, contrived to burn down several warehouses that stood upon the quay, close to a crowded mass of shipping. In a house of the same city, combustibles were found stored, and the feeling of alarm was naturally increased in no small degree.

At the beginning of February, a man was apprehended at Odiham, in Hampshire, on a charge of burglary. He was a Scotchman, named Aitken, twenty-four years of age—a wandering unsettled person, who had at various times borne several aliases, and who now turned out to be John the Painter. Three years previously, he had been to seek his fortune in America, and had there adopted the most extreme views of the party of independence. On returning to Great Britain he had committed various acts of theft, and was at length in custody on suspicion of housebreaking. It was found a very difficult matter, however, to fix on him any connection with the recent acts of incendiarism, for he showed great cleverness in parrying such questions as were asked. On the suggestion of Earl Temple another painter named Baldwin, who had also travelled in America, was put into the same cell with Aitken. By professing sympathy with his views, he managed to win his confidence, and John the Painter speedily divulged a great deal which, if true, it was very important that the Government should know. Early in March he was tried at Winchester. The evidence of Baldwin being confirmed by other witnesses, the accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place on the 10th of March, on a gallows sixty feet high, in front of the dockyard at Portsmouth, after the prisoner had first been carried in an open cart round the ruins of the building he had destroyed.—*Cassell's History of the United States.*

WOMEN AS DRUGGISTS.

[illegible] "While there is necessarily a great diversity of opinion as to the fitness of women to undertake any of the occupations which men follow, entailing great physical labor and exposing them to vicissitudes of climase and temperature and various bodily hardships, it appears that women are physically and intellectually competent, and in some cases especially so, to follow certain callings of a different character now entirely in the hands of men. In my own profession the employment of trained women in places of trust, as managers of institutions, as matrons, as Sisters of Charity, and as nurses, has long since been recognized as an essential part of our social scheme, and no hospital or analogous institution will thrive where the trained lady's influence is not felt and seen. But there is one branch in the medical profession for which it has long seemed to me that the educated woman is specially adapted, and which appears to have escaped the attention of those most interested in finding suitable occupation for her. It is the practice of pharmacy. Both in and out of hospitals I apprehend that pharmacy as well as the public would profit by an extensive employment of women. Any one familiar with foreign hospitals, in which the dispensing department is in the hands of women, will be able to say whether they do their work well or ill. I do not hesitate to affirm that I have never seen dispensaries in our own medical institutions to surpass or equal them. And when we consider the general characteristics of the sex, their deftness and neat-handedness, their delicacy for taste, touch and smell, their conscientiousness, cleanliness and tidiness, I think that they possess special qualifications for undertaking more generally the work now left to men, whose general scientific attainments are certainly not beyond the reach of any ordinarily educated girl. Pharmaceutical work is entirely indoors, it rarely if ever entails nightwork, and neither physically nor mentally does there appear to be the slightest objection to the employment of well-trained women in the compounding and dispensing of medicines. The physician would often profit by the suggestions and hints which a clever woman pharmaceutist would be able to offer, and which do not present themselves to the male chemist, while women by entering upon this new career would add largely and legitimately to their sphere of useful and remunerative occupation."

ENTERTAINING GIRLS IN TEXAS.—"What shall we do to entertain our girls?" says a religious exchange. A man who needs advice as to how to entertain his girls is not fit to edit a religious paper. We suggest that he should take one of them out buggy riding in the afternoon, tell her what a daisy she is, and how insipid and fixed up that other girl is. Then he should take "that other girl" out for ice cream after supper and tell her confidentially how very uninteresting and awkward the buggy riding girl is. When the two girls meet, the religious editor can depend on their entertaining each other without his personal assistance.—*Texas Siftings.*

A BAD BEGINNING.—Uncle Nace and Aunt Sinkey, his wife, were out on Austin avenue, buying some things, a few days ago. The old woman bought a handkerchief, the color of which did not suit Uncle Nace, and he said, angrily: "Yer has made a poor choice. Yer hain't got no taste." "I know I has bad taste, but de fust poor selecshun I made was when I tuck you."—*Texas Siftings.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, May 4, 1882.

—Congressman Godshalk objects to being charged with dodging upon the Chinese question. In a communication to the GAZETTE he explains that the reason of his vote not being recorded when the Chinese bill came up the last time in the House was because he was at Doylestown at the funeral of the late Judge Ross. He also says that considering the result of the vote upon this measure, it is not, he presumes, a matter of much concern at this time what his vote would have been, but as to the charge of dodging, it is untrue. It was no more than proper that Mr. Godshalk should have shown his respect for his friend Judge Ross, and in any way he saw fit, if he could do so without neglecting his public duties. We have no reason to suppose any important duty was neglected by his absence at Doylestown, for we presume he was careful to pair off, either for or against the Chinese bill, with some fellow members. But whether he dodged or not, when the vote was taken, it looks very much as if Mr. Godshalk dodges the question in his numerous attempts at explanation in the newspapers. Nobody has yet been able to find out whether he is "for or agin" the Chinese. None of his letters are explicit upon this point. We regret that Mr. Godshalk happened to be away both times when the bill referred to came up, for we infer that he would have voted had he been present, and then we should have known how he stands upon the question which he thinks now is "not a matter of much concern."

—A detailed inquiry as to the amount of study out of school, and the health of the pupils has been made by the principal of the Fitchburg, Mass., high school. It was discovered that the pupils use on an average six and a quarter hours a day for mental exertion, and are in reasonably good health. To the seven per cent. reported to be injured by overstudy an average of three and one-third hours of home study is credited. A recent inquiry in the Cleveland high school shows that during a specified time twenty-five per cent. of the girls and eighteen per cent. of the boys were removed from school by reason of illness. The Boston *Advertiser* declares that in this matter of overwork no general law can be enunciated; the prudent course is to have each child directed by the physician, the loss of a diploma being more tolerable than the failure of health.

—The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Republican Association of Pennsylvania, appointed at the Conference of Independent Republicans on January 12, have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on May 24. In their call they say: "Should the Convention of May 10 fail to nominate as its candidates men whom their character [...] ments of the principles of pure Republicanism, free from the inquities of bossism, and of an honest administration of public affairs, free from the evils of the spoils system—such nominations, or any one of such nominations, should be emphatically repudiated by the Independent Convention of May 24, and by the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania in November next.

—The Doylestown *Democrat* thinks that Representative Godshalk should "show his hand." It says: The constituents of Mr. Godshalk would be very glad to know just where he stands on the Chinese bill. As the principle involved involves the constitutional traditions of the country, it is important enough for every member of Congress to show his hand upon it. From the course of our member, the Seventh district has no opinion on the question; or, to put it a homelier phrase, "don't care a continental" about it.

—The Doylestown *Democrat* is hunting for a Moses to lead the party into the promised land. This is not the year for a Democratic Moses. Some other year. After Wallace has reformed, and Randall has retired, and the Republican leaders have proven faithless to their trust, then a Democratic Moses may be found in the bulrushes, who, in course of time, can lead the Democratic host to the public crib. But not this year, General. Some other year.

—The Philadelphia *Times*, as a matter of course, is not satisfied with the result of the Republican conference. It thinks it is not binding. The Democratic papers throughout the State are also dissatisfied. They think, but take care not to say so, that it is too binding. The Republican press know that it is just binding enough, and when submitted to and approved by the State Committee, the restored harmony will give a renewed lease of life to the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

—General Beaver is the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for Governor by a large majority. The Independents, the Stalwarts, the Cameron clan, the anti-ditto, the bosses, the bossed, the rings, the ringsters, the outsiders and the insiders, the wise and the foolish, the wicked and the righteous, the just and the unjust, all have within their ranks staunch friends of General Beaver.

—Mr. Lynch, the colored Congressman, was born in Louisiana, where a Mississippian bought his mother and her children. Mr. Lynch's former owner is still living, and is a firm friend of the clever legislator who was once his slave.

—With the decay of bossism the new plant of Independent Republicanism receives greater strength.

—"Next year" appears to bother the Democrats. They will get all they want "next year."

—When the Democratic papers squeal, it is safe to bet that they are hurt.

THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

The war is over and peace has been declared. Mutual concessions have been made which if adopted by the Republican convention next Wednesday and observed by the leaders will restore harmony in the party and eliminate the abuses which had steadily grown within the organization. Viewed in every light the conference between the representatives of the Cameron wing and the Independent faction was an undoubted success. If the convention adopts the platform agreed upon, all will be gained that the Independents could have won by running a separate ticket. The united Republicans will now have a chance of carrying the State by one of those old-fashioned majorities which the Independent revolt threatened to completely annihilate.

The principles to be submitted to the convention for ratification on the 10th of May are as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the following principles and methods by the Republican State Convention of May 10:

First. That we unequivocally condemn the use of patronage to promote personal political ends, and require that all offices bestowed within the party shall be upon the sole basis of fitness.

Second. That competent and faithful officers should not be removed except for cause.

Third. That the non-elective minor offices should be filled in accordance with the rules established by law.

Fourth. That the ascertained popular will shall be faithfully carried out in State and National Conventions and by those holding office by the favor of the party.

Fifth. That we condemn compulsory assessment for political purposes and proscription for failure to respond either to such assessments or to requests for voluntary contributions, and that any policy of political proscription is unjust and calculated to disturb party harmony.

Sixth. That public office constitutes a high trust, to be administered solely for the people, whose interest must be paramount to those of persons or parties, and that it should be invariably conducted with the same efficiency, economy and integrity as are expected in the execution of private trusts.

Seventh. That the State ticket should be such as by the impartiality of its constitution, and the high character and acknowledged fitness of the nominees, will justly commend itself to the support of the united Republican party.

Resolved, That we also recommend the adoption of the following permanent rules for the holding of the State Conventions and the conduct of the party.

First. That delegates to the State Convention shall be chosen in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated, except in Senatorial districts composed of more than one county, in which conferees for the selection of Senatorial delegates shall be chosen in the manner aforesaid, and the representation of each county shall be based upon its Republican vote cast at the Presidential election next preceding the convention.

Second. Hereafter the State Convention of the Republican party shall be held on the second Wednesday of July, except in the year of the Presidential election, when it shall be held not more than thirty days previous to the day fixed for the National Convention, and at least sixty days' notice shall be given of the date of the State Convention.

Third. That every person who voted [...] election next preceding any State Convention shall be permitted to participate in the election of delegates to the State and National Conventions, and we recommend to the county organizations that in their rules they allow the largest freedom in the general participation in the primaries consistent with the preservation of the party organization.

M. S. Quay,	Charles S. Wolfe,
J. F. Hartranft,	I. D. McKee,
Thomas A. Cochran,	Francis B. Reeves,
Howard Reeder,	Wharton Barker,
C. L. Magee,	J. D. Lee,
On the part of the Republican State Committee appointed by Chairman Cooper,	On the part of Senator Mitchell's Independent Republican Committee.

The following resolution was also adopted by the joint Conference:

Resolved, That we disclaim any authority to speak or act for other persons than ourselves, and simply make these suggestions as in our opinion essential to the promotion of harmony and unity.

A WRONG RIGHTED.—On Saturday last the U. S. House of Representatives, by a decisive vote, admitted to a seat as the duly elected member from one of the districts of Mississippi a colored man, named John B. Lynch, who appeared as a contestant for a seat fraudulently held by a Confederate Brigadier General named James R. Chalmers. Mr. Lynch is now the only colored man in either House of Congress. The last colored man who occupied a seat there was Senator B. K. Bruce. Mr. Lynch was born a slave in the State of Louisiana, and only obtained his freedom by the events of the Civil War. He is a well educated man, although most of his education has been obtained since the war, and he has played a large and important part in the public affairs of Mississippi, where he served as Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature, and held a seat in Congress from one of the districts, when the notorious Mississippi plan revolutionized the politics of the State by force of arms. Mr. Lynch lost of course his seat in Congress, and although subsequently re-elected by large majorities the votes were not counted honestly, and he was unable to get his seat. Subsequently the State Legislature so gerrymandered the Congressional districts that it was thought impossible for a colored man to be elected. Nevertheless it was in one of the very worst of these gerrymandered districts that Mr. Lynch was elected and again defrauded out of the honest returns, in so barefaced a manner that the leading journals of the dominant party in Mississippi denounced it as an outrage. Since that date the Legislature has redistricted the State and has shown its sense of indignation at the outrage perpetrated in Lynch's district by making an entirely new district for him, in which the colored voters have 20,000 majority. Mr. Lynch is an excellent public speaker, very well acquainted with National politics and a very desirable Representative of his race in Congress. His case is important as indicating the dawn of a better state of things in benighted Mississippi.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—Hon. John Russell, United States minister to China, will be given a complimentary dinner by the board of directors of the Union League, Philadelphia, this evening.

—Dr. Lamson, the young American physician, who poisoned his wife's brother, who was the only bar between himself and a fortune, was on Friday morning hanged, despite the interference in his behalf of the American Government. Before his execution, Dr. Lamson made a full confession of his guilt. The following is the formal dispatch dated on Friday afternoon.—The execution of Dr. Lamson for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcom John, a student in the Blenham School House at Wimbledon, by poisoning him, took place at nine o'clock this morning in the jail at Wandsworth. Only three reporters were present at the hanging. The procession entered the yard of the prison at 8.55 o'clock, when the prison bell was tolling the death knell. The chaplain headed the procession. He was followed by two prison officials with their wands. The prisoner, who, until the time of starting, had been calm and composed, looked awfully pale and dejected and was very nervous. He was supported by warders on either side, and was with difficulty able to desbend the steps to the yard. He was met by Marwood, the executioner, at the foot of the steps. The prisoner was bareheaded. The operation of pinioning him seemed interminable. He submitted without a word, and hardly seemed to appreciate what was going on. From the steps there was a distance of about sixty yards to traverse to the gallows. Lamson was supported with difficulty from this point to the scaffold. He swayed backward and forward and stared wildly around him when placed under the noose. The chaplain, who appeared to be much affected, then began to read a portion of the burial service. Lamson in the meanwhile was supported by two gaolers, and his legs were strapped. Just before the cap was adjusted he cast down his eyes with a look of extreme despair. When the drop fell death was instantaneous. The drop was nine feet from the level of the ground or platform into a well. The body remained hanging for one hour. The neck was not dislocated. His body was buried in the prison yard as is customary with all who suffer capital punishment.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, one of the most eminent of American essayists, died at his residence at Concord, Mass., on Thursday last, in the 79th year of his age, after an illness of several days. His last appearance in public was his presence at the funeral of Longfellow. He was born in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1803. He was the son of the Rev. William Emerson, pastor of the First Church (Unitarian) of Boston, and of Ruth (Haskins) Emerson. He came of a long and uninterrupted clerical line. He was eighth in descent from the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who had been rector of Woodhill, Bedfordshire, England, and who emigrated to America, becoming in 1635 the first minister of the town of Concord, Mass. He was succeeded in his pastoral charge by his son, the Rev. Edward Bulkeley, whose daughter married the Rev. Joseph Emerson. Ralph Waldo Emerson, upon one side or the other, had a clergyman for an ancestor through eight generations. (1670) married Rebecca Waldo, of Chelmsford, and from her family Mr. Emerson received his middle name. The first American Emerson (Thomas) was not a clergyman, but his descendents were in the sacred profession. Mr. Emerson's grandfather and great-grandfather of that name were all preachers.

—The Republicans of Tennessee have proved their right to wear the party name. The State Convention last week took strong ground in favor of the honest payment of the debt of the State and refused to indorse any compromise. The offer of the bondholders to accept 60 cent on the dollar was declared to be wholly voluntary to their part. The repudiating delegates from Shelby County were refused seats in the convention. Governor Hawkins was renominated by acclamation. As *The Knoxville Chronicle* says: "The party goes forward and takes back nothing. It has inscribed State Credit on its banner, and upon that it goes into the contest for honesty and justice. If it wins, it wins gloriously, but if defeated, it will be a defeat over which we can take more pride than from victory obtained through sacrifice of principle. We enter upon the canvass full of hope, believing that whatever the opposition may do truth and righteousness will prevail in the end."

—A sympathizer with those who are abused for liking tobacco writes to a London paper to show that it is a natural and comparatively harmless luxury. The interesting part of his appeal is where he shows the strength of the appetite: "In Mrs. Brassey's interesting diary of her voyage in the Sunbeam, she says of the Canoe Indians that they came alongside shouting, 'Tabaco!' which was given them in exchange for skins, and they then took off those they were wearing and clamored for more tobacco; and finally the woman with them parted with her sole garment for a little more tobacco."

—At the Cabinet meeting Tuesday it was decided that the President should issue a proclamation for the lawless cowboys in Arizona to disperse, and if the order is not obeyed to use the military to enforce it. The Cabinet sustained the action of the President in his message for additional legislation on this subject, and disagreed with the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in reporting that no further legislation was necessary.

—T. P. O'Connor, a member of the British Parliament, who has been in this country for several months as a representative of the Irish Land League, left New York for Liverpool on the steamship Wyoming on Tuesday. During his American tour he has collected directly over $50,000, nearly a third of of which came from California. Upon reaching England he will go to London and take part in the proceedings of Parliament.

—John Murray, a farmer, living near Connellsville, Fayette county, has discovered ore on his land that a New York assayer says will yield $210 per ton of silver.

—Sim Changlo, a Chinese laundryman in St. Louis, is something of a genius. He possesses a knowledge of painting, clock-making, engineering, engraving, fancy sewing, and is well up in the arts of science, including chemistry and other branches of learning. At present Changlo is engaged in completing what he pleases to term the "World's Fair." This curiosity consists of a miniature Chinese house containing towers and verandas and possessing other features peculiar to Mongolian architecture. The structure rests on a table. It is about four feet high and five feet long, and its rooms are all open on one side, in order that the spectators may see what is taking place within. Directly in front of the house is a yard in which two Chinaman are represented as playing a Mongolian game and two others in the act of building a brick wall. On the steps two ladies are standing face to face, in the act of saluting each other. Three Chinese ladies sit on the veranda engaged in close conversation, while two men on the veranda directly over their heads are leaning forward endeavoring to overhear what they are saying. About the building butterflies, that look as natural as life, are seen with wings outstretched in the act of flying. This is what the observer finds on the exterior of the building, but he becomes more deeply interested when he inspects the contents of the apartment within. In one apartment he sees an army of soldiers mounted on horses, in another a solemn procession of priests, and in another a lot of wild animals, etc. When the clockwork that operates this vast establishment is wound up and started, the effect produced is decidedly striking. The butterflies tremble on invisible wires, and appear to be flying about in the air; the men at the brick wall work vigorously, the characters in front of the main entrance vociferate wildly. In fact every thing connected with the establishment is natural and life-like.

"How long did it take you, Mr. Changlo, to make that concern?"

"Oh, it took me not longer than a month. I work very fast and can make such things very quick. The house, you see, is composed of wood. All the trimmings of silk. Those pictures you see on the tablecloth hiding the legs of the table, I painted. They are oil paintings. One represents a Chinese castle. The other two are landscape representations of mountains. There are in the building and yard in front of it just 150 figures, which move when the house is wound up."

—The high price of beef is said to arise from the destruction of about fifteen per cent. of the cattle in the great herding prairies during the extremely severe winter of 1880-81. But there are always modes of economizing in our living when an article like beef or any other principal dependence is unusually expensive. Eat less is our way, as there is entirely too much flesh consumed at all times. Reduce the butter used to one-half, which will be found in a little while to be no deprivation and will add to the several ways more generally, as it is one of the most wholesome and health-giving foods vouchsafed. Eat rather more potatoes, onions, beans, pork, mutton, fish, &c. It will be surprising to discover how little we shall miss the more expensive dishes to which we have been accustomed, and what a balance they will leave in the purse to be applied to other purposes.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—It is stated that in Washington county, Virginia, on Clinch mountain, not over fifteen miles from the railroad, there is a large pack of wolves, which it seems impossible to extirpate, owing to the impenetrable nature of their haunts. On the mountain side there are vast flocks of sheep grazed, and upon them they subsist from time to time, and are scarcely missed by the flock-masters. Panthers, which formerly were numerous in all that section, have become very scarce and seldom do injury. There is being arranged a grand wolf-hunt upon the mountain to last a week or ten days. It would probably pay all expenses, as $10 for every wolf scalp is paid, one-half by the State and the other half by the owner of the land on which they may be killed. There are also good grouse shooting, and some deer, so that the camp will not suffer for provisions in the meat branch.

A "DUTCH BOY."—The Allentown *Democrat* says of one of the Lehigh county "Dutch Boys:"—"O. G. J. Schadt, of this city, now employed as tutor of English, Latin and Greek in the family of one of the nobility at St. Petersburg, Russia, writes that he is well pleased both with the country and his position. He is getting a very large salary, and has only a few hours of employment each day. He has his home with his employer, and is treated as one of the family in every particular, eating at the same table with the members of it. He in his letter states that the climate is not near as rigorous as he had expected, and that the cold weather is easily stood by him. He is to accompany the family to their royal summer palace in May, and is in anticipation of a grand time during the coming hot season."

—Mr. Will H. Kernan publishes a characteristic letter in the Detroit *Post and Tribune* giving a history of his connection with *The Okolona States* newspaper. He denies emphatically the charge that he received pay from Don Henderson, of Michigan, or from any other Republican source. As to how his paper was supported he says: "If the Democratic support that *The States* received in Mississippi had been withdrawn from it at any time in its history, it would not have survived a single week. *The Okolona States* reflected my views. It reflected the views of nine-tenths of the Southern people; it depended for its existence upon the Democracy of Mississippi; I never received a dollar for my editorials in its columns, save and except from A. T. Harper, its proprietor, whose Democracy was tested on a hundred battle-fields of the Confederacy and who is recognized as a leader of that party in his State."

NEWS ITEMS.

—There was snow at Pottsville, Shenandoah and other points in Schuylkill county Tuesday.

—Hon. James G. Blaine has contributed $250 to the fund for building a new Methodist church at Elizabeth, Allegheny county.

—Fourteen hundred tons of nails and a million and a half pounds of puddled iron were made by the Pottstown Iron Company during last month.

—The father of Lieutenant Danenhower expects his son to return to America at the end of this month. The young man will visit Paris and London on his way home.

—Very moderate prices only were realized at the sale of the collection of plants belonging to the late General Robert Patterson, which were sold in Philadelphia, Tuesday.

—An English journal says: "Among American patents in a list before us are five for obliterating small-pox marks, &c. The ingredients are pumice stone, elder-flower, glycerine, soap, and fatty matter."

—Rev. John W. Ashworth, who has recently been elected pastor of Beth-Edeo Baptist Church, Broad and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, had formerly charge of the largest congregation of that faith in England.

—The managers of the Schuylkill Canal have set workmen to cutting down the trees on the towpath side of that waterway. The reason assigned is that the trees shade the water and make it difficult to steer the crafts.

—Hon. Horace Maynard died suddenly, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday morning of heart disease. He got out of bed at that hour, telling Mrs. Maynard that he felt ill, and a moment later he dropped dead on the floor.

—Mrs. Arnold, the only sister of Stonewall Jackson, was a staunch Unionist, and during the war showed helpful kindness to countless Federal soldiers. She opened her house at Beverly, West Virginia, where she still lives, to the sick and wounded among them, and herself tenderly nursed them.

—A jury in Judge Yerkes' Philadelphia Court on Monday rendered a verdict for $5,000 damages in favor of the widow and daughter of Charles Casper, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Torresdale. Casper was crossing the track to take a down train when he was struck by a train going up.

—Queen Elizabeth spelled the word sovereign in seven different ways. The Earl of Leicester, her favorite, spelled his own name in eight different ways. The name of Villiers is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family. The name of Percy is spelled in fifteen different ways in the family documents.

—A picture of Dred Scott, the slave who was made famous by his connection with a supreme court decision, which remanded him to slavery, was presented to the Missouri Historical Society, recently, by the widow of Theodore Barnum, who trait was placed upon the walls beside that of Thomas H. Benton.

—The Duchess of Albany, formerly the Princess Helen, is as fond of books as a simple, ladylike country girl could well be. Her pleasure at Arolsen, a secluded and picturesque place, was found in music and drawing, and from her childhood she has been something of a book-worm. Between Prince Leopold and his bride there is little in common.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, it is said, soon remove its local freight depot from Sixteenth and Market to Broad and Prime streets, so as to increase the space for passengers at the Broad street station, and will arrange the old passenger station in West Philadelphia for the accommodation of immigrants and for excursion trains to Long Branch.

—According to the Germantown *Telegraph*, a tree peddler and lightning-rod agent has combined the two callings, and is traveling through the country selling a tree to the credulous, which he says he discovered in South Africa when he was with Stanley, which not only produces a delicious fruit, but protects any building standing near it from lightning.

—A dastardly attempt was made on Saturday in New York by some miscreants on the lives of William H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field by sending them explosives through the mails. Fortunately, the dangerous character of the packages was discovered en route to the post office station whence they were to be delivered at the residences of these gentlemen, and so a probable loss of life was prevented.

—Mrs. Jacob Myers was a religious convert at Mount Vernon, Ohio, through the evangelism of a Mrs. Robinson, who urged upon her the duty of also becoming a revivalist. Mrs. Myers obeyed, but the rebuffs which she received excited her greatly, and she was naturally very modest and retiring, and her mind gave way. She informed her husband one day that she would kill him if he didn't instantly repent; and a few hours later she attempted suicide.

—President Arthur's first general card reception occurred Tuesday night at the Executive Mansion. More than eight hundred cards of invitation were sent out to members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court, to officers of the army and navy and to a few personal friends of the President. The crowd at the Mansion was so great that at 10 P. M. many present had not had an opportunity to reach the President, who received his guests in the blue room. All the representatives of the army and navy were in full dress uniform, and a majority of the members of the Diplomatic Corps appeared in the court dress of their respective countries. There was the usual beautiful display of floral decorations in the lower rooms, and the Marine Band, stationed in the main corridor, enlivened the reception, which did not disperse until a late hour, with music appropriate for the occasion.

—Cincinnati has a strange hermit in Edward Holroyd. He was once a partner in a large and successful dry goods house, and at that time was public spirited, jovial, and widely known. Twenty years ago he retired suddenly from business, secluded himself in a very handsome suburban residence, and has never since been off the premises. For months no human being sees him, his orders to the family who live in the house being sent out from his room in writing and his food being passed in through a wicket. The building is going to ruin through neglect, and the grounds are untended, but neither through stinginess nor lack of means, as his property has appreciated to $250,000 in value, and he frequently gives away money in charity. He takes the daily newspapers, and seems to keep informed as to what is going on in the world, but will have nothing to do with it, and lately refused to see one of his former business partners. Many of his old associates believed he was dead, so completely had he dropped out of notice, when a description in the *Enquirer* of the manner of his existence called their attention to him. He is now 80. The cause of his seclusion was his wife, with whom he quarrelled, and who obtained a divorce, compelling him to provide for her a separate maintenance. This soured him, and he vowed to be done with human beings.

—Prince de Rohan, a member of the Austrian Jockey Club, and a shrewd man of the world in many ways, was recently persuaded by an American that he had discovered a process by which gold could be manufactured at a large profit. Wise, as the American inventor was named, did not pretend that he had discovered the philosopher's stone but he confided to Prince de Rohan and to a French gentleman now deceased that he was in possession of a secret by which ten ounces of gold might, when melted with a due proportion of viler metals, be converted into fifty ounces. He offered to make some practical experiments in the presence of these two gentlement; and the experiments seemed so conclusive that they consented to enter into partnership with him. A house was hired for conducting the business, and Wise began so well that after a few bars of the gold manufactured by him had been sold at a profit, his two associates invested more capital in the undertaking. This was the critical moment for Wise, who, upon finding himself in possession of a large sum of money, at once decamped.

—Sheriff Whitehill, of Grant county, New Mexico, has in his possession a letter written on March 17 by Secretary Hoffman of the American Legation at St. Petersburg in behalf of a Russian lady of rank and wealth whose wayward and adventurous son came to this country years ago. She had not heard from him since May, 1871, and hoped through the good offices of the Legation to get news from him. It will be the painful duty of the Sheriff to send word to this unfortunate woman that her son, Waldemar Tethenborn, was a notorious cattle thief for sev- [...] commonly known as "Russian Bill" and was finally hanged with two of his comrades by vigilantes in an old hotel last October. Their bodies were found suspended from a beam, the feet shackled and their hands tied behind their backs. The Coroner's jury discreetly brought in a verdict of death by suicide.

—The wife of Benjamin R. Davenport, a St. Louis lawyer, is suing for a divorce. She alleges cruel tyranny on his part, and recites in her complaint how he compelled her, when she was about to visit New York, to swear implicit obedience to a set of rules. These were that she should join her mother at a certain boarding house; have a separate table in the dining room, and make no acquaintances among the boarders; never sit in the parlor; not to be absent from her mother for more than five minutes at a time, day or night; receive no calls except from relatives, and permit no introductions; and write a daily letter, giving an explicit account of all her doings. She complied with these rules, but now uses them as part of her grounds for divorce.

—About 3,000,000 Jews live under the government of the Czar, and it is said that "America" is the word oftenest on their tongues. This is the Promised Land to which they look forward, and a plan is on foot to bring 10,000 more of them to this country this year. Jews are a valuable element; we are glad to welcome them and to offer them an asylum from oppression; but they ought not to be brought over faster than they can be placed to advantage. It would be no kindness to bring them here to suffer want.

—The Princess Frederica, of Hanover, one of the tenderest and most loyal of the German princesses, has surprised court circles by marrying beneath her, her husband being a mere Baron. The indulgent mother has forgiven the princess, but her brother and sisters are not to be reconciled. If the German Government restores, as it is now supposed it will do, to the children of the late King of Hanover the enormous private fortune of their father, Princess Frederica will become the possessor of a comfortable fortune of $2,500,000.

—An exchange says the following is the way to cook shad: "After the shad is cleaned, split it leughtwise, cutting close along the spinal bone. Then salt, and put away for a few hours—over night is better. When ready to cook, wash off the salt, wipe dry, flour well, put each piece inner side downward, into a greased pan, and then into a hot even and bake till nicely brown. Serve hot, and those who eat it will forever close their mouths about the delicacy, of flavor of 'planked' shad."

☞Terrible itching and scaly humors, ulcers, sored and scrofulous swellings cured by the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally. Ask about them at your druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN YOU DO YOUR SPRING SHOPPING

If you come in person,

The trains from the different branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad come to the new Broad Street Station, which is within one block of our store; you walk directly through the new City Hall to our Market Street front. If you come by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, any horse car on Thirteenth Street will bring you directly from the Callowhill Street Depot to our door. If you come through Camden, N. J., any horse car on Market Street, except the red ones, will bring you direct. We have provided new and spacious reading and toilet rooms for the free use of visitors.

If you order by letter,

Departments of goods have been so enlarged and improved that our stock, unquestionably the most comprehensive in the United States, is better than ever. We send without charge, or any obligation to purchase, samples of the new Dress Goods, Silks, etc. We give prices of our entire stock in our new Catalogue for Spring and Summer, which is mailed free to all who send us address on postal card. Hundreds of orders are filled daily, and goods sent by mail and express to every State and Territory, with full privilege of return and refund of money if they do not suit.

John Wanamaker, PHILADELPHIA.

Chestnut, Market and Thirteenth Streets, and City Hall Square. Dry Goods, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear and Housekeeping Appointments.



—The trial of James Quinn, accused of rape, ended in an unusual manner at Sunbury yesterday morning. When Sarah Heaton, the victim of the assault, a girl of fourteen years, was called she refused to testify. The entreaties of her father, mother and friends availed nothing, and when informed by the Judge that she [...] in her refusal to testify, she said she preferred that to sending the prisoner to the Penitentiary. The prisoner thereupon sprang forward and proposed marriage to the girl. Business was suspended, a justice was called in, and the couple were united in wedlock. The Judge then instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

—The London *Tablet* says that there are a number of young Roman Catholics at Oxford and Cambridge, and people are asking if the ban has been taken off those institutions. According to the *Tablet* it has not been, although in Cardinal Wiseman's time it was removed. The conviction that a spirit of unbelief prevails at these sents of learning, and not that Roman Catholic youth would be seduced into Protestism, seems to be the chief ground of objection.

—The marriage of Timothy Haley, aged 70, to a girl of 17, was not expectd, by the people of Brookville, Ky., to prove a happy one; yet they are surprised by the separation that has taken place, as it was brought about by the old man instead of the bride. He is convinced, he says, that she married him solely for his money; and she gives color to the charge by suing him for one-third of his $150,000.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

$30.00 Worth of New and Popular Music for $1.00.

Thomas Brothers' Musical Journal for March is undoubtedly the finest and best journal of its kind published. The reading matter is varied and original, being news from all parts of the world. The Journal will have a new feature this year in being beautifully illustrated and printed on fine heavy calender paper. Each number will have in over *Two Dollars* worth of Sheet Music, printed from our best plates: and as you receive one number each month, at the end of each year you have for binding one of the finest collections of vocal and instrumental music imaginable. Don't fail to subscribe for the Journal at once. Price per year, *One Dollar*; or with a beautiful Chromo, 22x36, *One Dollar and thirty-five cents*, the 35c. being the actual cost of packing and postage or express on the Chromo. Sample copy of the Journal, 10c. We want an agent in every village and city in the United States and Canada to take subscriptions for the Journal. Address

JAS. H. THOMAS,
Successor to Thomas Brothers,
Catskill, N. Y., U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

USE

PURSELL'S

POROUS PLASTERS.

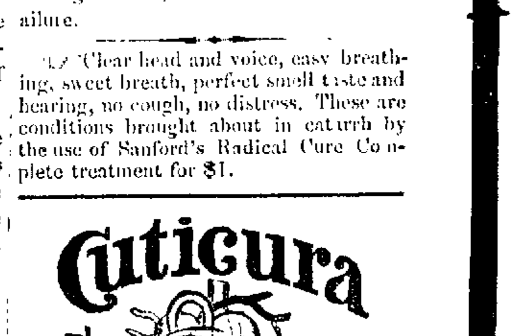
NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,

BRISTOL, PA.

—Mr Welby discovered, or thought he did, that a Boston horse railroad company had no right to charge six cents fare; so he set out one day to make out a case by tendering five cents. He expected to be put off by the conductor, and then to sue for damages. His nickel was rejected, as he had expected, but there his calculations went awry, for the conductor not only neglected to eject him, but smilingly invited him to ride as far as he pleased for nothing. He spent a whole day trying different cars, but couldn't get the desired grievance, and so his scheme was a failure.

☞Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath, perfect smell taste and hearing, no cough, no distress. These are conditions brought about in catarrh by the use of Sanford's Radical Cure Complete treatment for $1.



I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man forty years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eye, scalp, and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Has paid $500 for medical treatment with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. He did so, and was *completely cured*. The skin on his head, face, and many other parts of his body, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months.

Reported by
F. H. BROWN, Esq., Barnwell S. C.

SCROFULA SORE.

Rev. Dr. ——, in detailing his experience with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, said that through Divine Providence one of his parishioners was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly draining away his life, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The poison that had fed the disease was completely driven out.

ECZEMA.

Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my leg and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I tried various remedies with no good results, until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, which entirely cured me so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.
LEN M. FRAILEY,
51 South St., Baltimore.

CUTICURA.

The Cuticura treatment, for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Chills and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking, putrid mucus is dislodge, membrane cleansed, disinfected and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored and constitutional ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, &c., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' PLASTERS LIGHTNING

Is not quicker than COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS in relieving pain and Weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. PRICE 25 CENTS. Sold everywhere.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, May 4, 1882.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 15 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4 00 and 6.40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A. M., and 4 06, 5 00 and 8 00 P. M. Closes 5 45 and 10 15 A. M., 2 50 and 6.30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c—Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.

[illegible], TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 7 55 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 7 [illegible] P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 1 00 and 6 40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10,00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6 40.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—For Kensington Depot, 6 51, 7 [illegible], 8 [illegible]1, and 9 41 A. M., 12 51, 3 21, 4.11, 6.16, and 7 [illegible] P. M. Sundays—12 [illegible], 5 24 P. M.

For Broad Street Station—2.46, 5.35, 6 30, 6 51, 7 [illegible], 7 50, 8 21, 9 41, 10 47, A. M., 12 51, 1 3[illegible], 3 01, 3 21, 4 [illegible], 6 36, 7 01, 7 21, 9 28, 11.18 P. M. Sundays.—9.06, A. M., 12 25, 5 24, 7 15, P. M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.—From Kensington Depot, 6 5[illegible], 7 55, 8 10, 10 10, A. M., 2 10, 3 35, 4 35, 6 35, and 8 15 P. M. Sundays—9 00, A. M., 2 15 P. M.

From Broad Street Station—12 01 Night, 6 15, 6 50, [illegible] 8 [illegible], 10 00, 11 00 A. M., 12 01 Noon, 2.00, 3 25, [illegible] 5 [illegible], 5 35, 6 00, 6 02, [illegible] 30, 6 35, 7 30, 8 00, and 8 45 P. M. Sundays—7 15, 8 30, and 8 45 A. M., 2 00, 6.00, [illegible] and 8 00 P. M.

FOR TRENTON—12 51, 7 28, 8 35, 9 16, 11.00, 11.41 A. M., 12 48, [illegible]01, 4 10, 5.07, 5 36, 6 27, 6 13, 7 29, 8 39, [illegible] P. M. Sundays—9 16, 9 49 A. M., 3 00, P. M.

FROM TRENTON—2 25, 6.30, 7.00, 8 00, 9 20, 10.28 A. M., 12 [illegible], [illegible], 2 18, [illegible], [illegible]50, 5 55, 6 41, 7.00, 9 05, [illegible] P. M. Sundays—12 01, 5 00, P. M.

FOR NEW YORK—12 51, 7 28, 9 16, 11 41 A. M., 5 36, 6 [illegible], 8 39 P. M. Sundays—9 16 A. M.

FROM NEW YORK—12 10, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1.06, 5 01, 7 00, 9 00 P. M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

COLUMBIA—For Philadelphia, 7.15 A. M., 4 00 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 2.00 P. M., 6 00 P. M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
GEM—For Philadelphia, 8.00 A. M.
" From Philadelphia, 3 P. M.
" For Bordentown, 5 P. M.

For the Time Table of the EDWIN FORREST, see the advertisement of the River Steamers.

—John Robbins, of Morrisville, has been commissioned a Notary Public.

—Editor Church of the Newtown *Enterprise* was in Bristol one day this week.

—The "Columbia" commenced making her Sunday trips to Philadelphia, last Sunday.

—The heaviest shad caught in this neighborhood, was taken last week at the Ivins' fishery. Its weight was 8½ pounds.

—The Rogers Brothers propose running their flouring mills by steam and will erect additional buildings and put in the power this season.

—The Board of Directors of the Farmers' National Bank on Thursday last declared their usual semi-annual dividend of six per cent. clear of taxes.

—The Neshaminy Falls Grove will be visited by Spiritualists again this season. It is reported that the meeting will last about two weeks longer than on previous occasions.

—A subscription of over $400 has been raised by members of the Methodist Church, to pay off sundry small claims. About $200 more is necessary to entirely free it from debt.

—The Rev. Lewis Hood, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, finished his labors here on last Sunday. The Church was crowded in the evening to hear the farewell address of the retiring pastor.

—The large brick store and residence of B. F. Allen, corner of Mulberry and Radcliffe streets, was sold at Sheriff's sale last Friday, for $8,822. The purchaser was H. C. Fox of Philadelphia.

—Walter Bache, who was severely injured by the railroad accident near Bristol last December, while acting as brakeman on a freight train, has been given a position in the railroad company's post office department at Jersey City.

—George Linn, who was yesterday working on an addition to the residence of B. F. Gilkeson, fell a distance of about ten feet to the ground and was stunned. He recovered consciousness in about ten minutes and it was found no serious injuries had resulted from the fall.

—The budding leaves, the caroling birds, the velvety grass, the toothsome shad, the griping cucumber, the odorous paint, the carpet beating, the tack hammering, the window polishing, all remind us that Spring, gentle Spring, with its smiles and tears, has again arrived.

—Two houses on Walnut street belonging to Abram Jones, were sold at Sheriff's sale to Matthew Glenning for $1310, last Friday. His house on Wood street was sold the same day for $1230, William Kinsey, Esq. bidding it in for the Building Association.

—Charles S. Bailey, Esq., Collector of the Borough School tax gives notice that the School Board has required him to collect all school taxes on the duplicate of 1881, before the 1st day of June. Persons from whom such tax is due will after that time be proceeded against according to law.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, May 3d:—John Casey, Harry Blake, Mrs. Mary Carlawel, E. Hulzler, John A. Murphy, Charles Osmond, May Thompson, Ida Vandegrift, James Wood, Daniel Bates. Postals:—Wm. Barkill, Mrs. Sarah Day, Thomas Booth, Clara Hankins.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has determined to give its baggage men a chance for their lives in cases of accident. Manholes are to be cut in the roofs of the baggage and mail cars, through which an escape may be effected when the doors and passageways are blocked by trunks or freight.

—On last Saturday morning Charles Lawrence, an employee at Sherman's planing mill, met with an accident that will deprive him of the use of a hand for a month or so. While at work his fingers were caught in a moulding machine which so cut and bruised them that at first it was thought that several would have to be amputated.

—The Hon. Caleb N. Taylor has engaged carpenters to put the old Samuel Cabeen property on Otter street in good order. This is the place where tramps have been in the habit of frequenting and making their headquarters, and the residents of the lower end of Otter street will be pleased to learn of the prospect of the breaking up of this resort.

—Work on the new railroad from Norristown to Phœnixville has been temporarily suspended.

—From the *Germantown Telegraph* we learn that Mr. A. M. Moore, a well-known wealthy merchant and capitalist, of Philadelphia, has just purchased from the Fisher estate the west wing of the Girard House for nearly half a million of dollars, with the intention of erecting upon the lot occupied by it, a building that shall harmonize with the Chestnut street front of the hotel to the full height of that structure, so that the Ninth street side will be a very handsome improvement to the neighborhood. The *Telegraph* makes the following comments upon the purchase: "Of course this enterprise has been induced by the approaching completion of the new Post Office building, the principal front of which is on Ninth street; but it is surprising that such an enterprise was not accomplished twenty years ago, as the erection of the Continental Hotel and other splendid structures on Chestnut street imparted a great value to the whole neighborhood. The Girard House with this new addition will be one of the most important structures in Philadelphia, and go far to increase the business of a commercial character in that vicinity. Since the Post-Office has been under way many remarkable improvements have been made on Market street, below Tenth and the other streets in the same quarter. There has been an idea afloat that the hotel centre of the City would be immediately removed westward to the neighborhood of Broad and Chestnut streets, which is undoubtedly a fashionable centre, and a club centre at the present time. The importance therefore, of this Girard House extension lies in the fact that for business purposes, Ninth and Chestnut streets will remain the hotel centre of Philadelphia for the next half century at least. As soon as the Post Office shall be occupied and the Girard House extension completed, there must be a rapid increase of the number of wholesale houses in all the streets situated between Walnut and Arch and Sixth and Tenth streets. It is not improbable, also, that there may be a corresponding diminution of old fashioned, badly situated, minor hotels in the eastern part of the City, for which there will be no longer any use."

—The young people of Bristol are so much addicted to dancing, that some of the ministers are preaching about the sinful practice.—*Democrat*.

The young people of Bristol are indeed very bad. Some of them attend the Wednesday matinees at the Philadelphia theatres, and we have heard it whispered, but cannot vouch for the truth of the story, that the best looking girls are addicted to flirting with the young men who sometimes make a voyage from Philadelphia to this port. Can the *Democrat* find any such wicked wickedness at Doylestown?

—The Burlington *Gazette* says:—"As one of our young gentlemen approached St. Mary's church entrance, on Sunday last, being accompanied by a young lady, one of the ushers beckoned the young gentleman to him and informed him that his suspender was out of place. It took the young gentleman but a few moments [illegible] ter supposed was a suspender was the prevailing style of watch chain."

—Conductor Glenn fell from the rear car of his train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and another train following closely ran over him. The latter should have been switched off on a siding, but this was not done, and it was about to run into the train ahead. Although Glenn was so badly mangled that he soon died, he managed to rise partly to his feet and give a signal which averted the threatened disaster.

—The oyster business is steadily assuming larger proportions, and the amount of capital invested in it is largely increased. In the Delaware bay and vicinity more oysters have been planted this spring than during any former corresponding season. Some of superior size and quality have lately been received from Crisfield, Md., which sell in Philadelphia for $3.50 per barrel.

—For several months past large quantities of potatoes have been received in Philadelphia from foreign countries. Last week 6000 bushels more arrived from Nova Scotia, and about 20,000 bushels are expected by the English steamship "Mark Lane" this week. In a few weeks the new crop from the South will begin to put in an appearance.

—The twenty-one acres of ground occupied by the Main Centennial Building, which is now disappearing, will be at once improved by making a carriage drive through it, laying it out in grass plots, flower beds, &c. The asphalt footways will be repaired, and thus this fine stretch of land will be restored to more than its pristine beauty.

—When nine parents are prepared to go on a stand and swear that they believe the principal of the school where their children are being educated is incompetent, they are piling the interest on that principal. This is the condition of affairs in the Irving school at Bridesburg were T. W. Worrell is going through the investigating mill.

—Thomas Leaver, while at work at Wilson's woolen mill, Trenton, fell into a caldron of boiling dye on Tuesday, and was so badly scalded that he died next morning.

—Water is not distributed properly over Doylestown, and the residents are anxious that a standpipe should be erected so that all consumers can be equally supplied.

—The Jamesburg, N. J., freight depot and much of its contents were destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon, caused by a spark from a passing locomotive.

—The Weaver manufacturing company will build a factory at York with a capacity for turning out 100 organs and pianos per month.

—The Grand Army encampment at Gettysburg will begin this year July 22 and close on the 29th.

NEW AND NOTABLE.

—Whittier frequently tires himself by writing his name for autograph hunters, 2,000 or 3,000 of whom apply to him every year.

—About 4,200 questions were put to and answered by Ministers in the House of Commons last year. The reports of the session occupied nine volumes, against four or five, the usual number.

—On Good Friday the parish priest of Inbach, near Krems, in Lower Austria, was preaching to his congregation, and had just uttered the words, "We must all die," when he sank down and expired.

—General Burt worked himself to death, but after all left a small property for his family. Not long ago he was offered a handsome fortune if he would abandon the project which he was developing and simply remain inactive. He looked at the offer in the light of a bribe, coming as it did from a corporation with monopolistic tendencies, and refused it.

—The writer of a report on English factories and workshops has drawn a picture which is anything but alluring of London bakeries. He found that in a great number of cases the staff of life is prepared amid surroundings which are as unhealthful as they are unappetizing, and that in some establishments the arrangements are postively shocking.

—*The Chicago Inter-Ocean* makes a mysterious but prominent announcement that an advanced step in railroading has been discovered, which will revolutionize that science and put it fifty years ahead of the age. It says the officials of six of the largest and most enterprising roads in the Mississippi Valley have been for two days discussing the new improvement, the nature of which will be announced in a few days.

—One of Prince Leopold's gifts to his bride was a fan of delicate workmanship and design. The sticks are of goldfish pearl, inlaid with gold, which grows paler in tint as the tapering points are approached. The material of the fan itself is lace leaf, on which the designs of the garlands on the sticks are repeated, the blossoms chosen being Marguerites. Between each daisy wreath are roses, the petals of which are detached and form a fluttering shower with the slightest movement of the fan.

—The other day, on the first anniversary of the Earl of Beaconsfield's death, Queen Victoria forwarded two wreaths—one of immortelles and one of primroses, which were her favorite flowers—to be deposited on his grave at Hughenden. A most remarkable demonstration was shown by members of the Stock Exchange, more than two thousand of whom wore primroses in their buttonholes in token of regard to the memory of the Earl of Beaconsfield. At the sitting of the House of Commons several of the Conservative members adopted the same memorial sign.

—Last week the Zoological Society, of Philadelphia, held its tenth annual meeting, and the annual report showed an increase of nearly 35,000 visitors to the [illegible] with the previous year. The average daily admissions were 667. The greatest number passing through the gates on one day was 9,648, on the Fourth of July. The money receipts from admissions amounted to $45,319, being an increase of $5,146 over the previous year. On ordinary days of the week, when there is no holiday, the largest admissions to the Garden were invariably on Sundays, and the smallest on Fridays.

—A piece of good luck has befallen the prisoners in jail at Council Bluffs, Iowa. A young giant, who stands six feet eleven inches high in his stockings, weighs 275 pounds and is only twenty years old, has been added to their numbers. As soon as they perceived that his gigantic proportions were likely to fix the gaze of visitors to the jail, they put their new comrade on exhibition at ten cents a head. At the approach of a visitor the giant retires from the corridor to his cell and refuses to emerge until the dime has been handed to another prisoner duly appointed to collect the fees. With the funds thus provided the prisoners purchase tobacco and other luxuries to cheer the dull routine of jail life.

—Another scheme of horror has just been discovered at Moscow, by which, during the coronation of the Czar, that immense edifice, the Kremlin, and all attending the ceremonies should be destroyed. A man named Kaboseff Bogdanowitsch submitted to the authorities of Moscow a plan for the illumination of the Kremlin with electric lights. Suspicion led to a visit to the man's residence where were found a number of peasants' caps, the crowns of which were filled with explosive material. It is supposed that these caps were intended to be thrown into the air in greeting the Czar, and that on falling to the ground their contents would have the effect of bombs. He and 300 Nihilists were arrested as being concerned in the plot.

—An accurate little photograph of Mr. Longfellow is given by a writer in *The Indianapolis Journal*: "His dress was scrupulously tasteful and becoming. His hair and beard, set off against a snowy collar and a coat of black, showed silvery bright, but were in quantity and texture much thinner and finer than his engravings represent. The features, too, were not so full and rugged as in his portraits, but were minutely lined with time, and of that peculiar pallor of complexion that comes only of extreme age. Yet he was wonderfully agile in his movements, and continually shifting positions—sometimes settling forward, his elbow resting on the table, the head propped restfully in his hand; then, suddenly leaning backward, the entire figure assuming an air of enviable languor."

☞ John Moore & Co., the well known Dry Goods dealers, at 517 and 519 North Second street, Philadelphia, announce that they have a choice assortment of Dress Goods, and full lines of all kinds of Dry Goods and staple notions now on sale, and invite the reader to call when next in Philadelphia and see their offerings.

SOME CHOICE BOOKS OF WIT AND HUMOR.—The book-buying public will certainly be delighted, even if the old line publishers are disgusted, with the work The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, of New York, is doing. They are just issuing a number of works of the choicest grade of wit and humor. One "Studies in Stanzas, Tints for the Times, Ballads, and Broadsides," is by Orpheus C. Kerr, than whom no American humorous writer has won worthier fame. For keen wit, scathing satire, deep laid, mysterious plot purity and nobility of thought and rollicking, healthy, hearty fun, he is quite without a rival in his varied brilliant accomplishments. The millions of the American people who have in times past laughed at his inimitable productions will give his new book most hearty welcome. It is issued in a charming little volume at the usual marvellously low prices of the U. K. P. Co., utility binding, 20 cts., extra cloth, 30 cts., half Russia, 40 cts. At the same time they publish, each in a large 12 mo. volume of nearly 800 pages, the complete works of the inimitable wit and essayist, Charles Lamb, the choice works of the incomparable Irish humorist, Tom Hood, and the choice works of Dean Swift, whose quality of wit is without its like in the world's literature. All these are books which naturally belong in every man's library. Enterprising booksellers supply them, and the publishers want club agents and canvassers in every county and town, to whom very unusual terms and facilities are given.

Mr. Whittier wrote to a Cincinnatian in response to an invitation to attend the Forestry Convention: "For many years I have felt a deep interest in the conservation of our forests and the planting of trees. The wealth, beauty, fertility and healthfulness of the country largely depended upon it. My indignation is yearly aroused by the needless sacrifice of some noble oak or elm, and especially of the white pine, the grandest tree in our woods, which I would not exchange for Oriental palms. . . . I have always admired the good taste of the Sakokis Indians, around Sebago Lake, who when their chief died, dug around a beech tree, swaying it down, and placed his body in the rent, and then let the noble tree fall back into its original place, a green and beautiful monument for a son of the forest."

—How many people are there, asks *Land*, who know that the Pope is a farmer? Such is the fact, however, and there is reason to believe that his Holiness makes a very good thing of it. Leo XII is, however, neither a grower of cereals nor a raiser of stock, but a breeder of fish. The lagoons of Comacchio are thus turned to profitable use. Eels are the staple food, and several tons of cooked eels are sent from the lagoons every Lent. The fish come up in immense shoals from the Adriatic, and are fed in the lagoons on other fish provided for them, until they are nicely fattened, when they are killed and cooked in a vast kitchen.

[illegible] Pennsylvania railroad, was surprised by the conductor and jumped out of a car window while the train was in motion. He sustained serious injuries and was taken to a hospital.

PITTSFORD, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.

SIRS—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommended them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

MRS. J. W. TULLER.
Sec. *Woman's Christian Temperance Union.*

☞ Largest assortment of tooth and nail brushes in the market, at Dr. Pursell's drug store.

☞ Try the Girard Ready Mixed Paint, all shades, at Douglas' Pharmacy, Dorrance street.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Humbug Advertisements.

The time never has been and never will be when the people of this or any other country can buy a gold dollar for seventy-five cents. Neither can you, dear reader, purchase an organ worth three or four hundred dollars for $60. This is all nonsense. Still we have no objection to other people doing their business just as they see fit. We are selling a good, honest made Piano at from $185 to $575, and a good, honest Organ (not all stops) for from $48 to $475. All our goods are made upon honor, and we send to any part of the world on test trial, and if no pleasee no keepee, as the Chinaman would say. For the past ten years we have sent both Pianos and Organs to every part of the world, and our instruments give the most universal satisfaction. If you wish a good instrument, one that will always last you, we shall be pleased to send you our catalogue and prices; and if you purchase one of the Thomas Brothers' *Silver Tone Instruments* you will get what you require, and one instrument sold in a neighborhood always sells us more. Address, for prices, etc.,

JAS. H. THOMAS,
Successor to Thomas Brothers,
Catskill, N. Y., U. S. A.

MARRIED.

LARRABEE—ADAMS.—April 27th, 1882, at the parsonage of the Methodist church, Bristol, by the Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Mr. Albert E. Larrabee, of Salem, Mass., and Miss Lizzie B. Adams, of Bristol, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County.

BRISTOL, PA., May 2d, 1882.

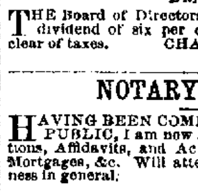
THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. payable on demand, clear of taxes. CHARLES T. IREDELL, Cashier

NOTARY PUBLIC.

HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED A NOTARY PUBLIC, I am now authorized to take Depositions, Affidavits, and Acknowledgement of Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Will attend to Conveyancing business in general.

JOHN ROBBINS.

Morrisville, May 2, 1882.



ORGUINETTES. $8.00 to $2500. OUR LATEST COMBINATION ORGAN. (Shown in Cut). Simple and Durable. W. BLASIUS, 923 Chestnut St., Philada.

1000 BUSHELS HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED.

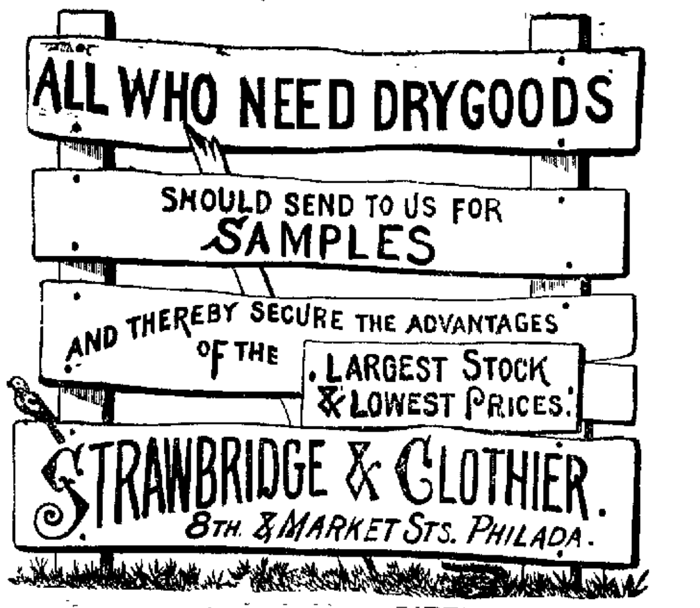
500 Bushels Golden or German Millet.
500 Bushels Choice American Millet.
Wholesale and retail at lowest prices.

JOHNSON & STOKES, Seed Warehouse, 1114 Market St., between 11th and 12th, Philadelphia.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.

At a stated meeting of the Bristol Borough School Board it was resolved that the School Duplicate of 1881 should be settled in full on the first day of June, 1882; therefore all those who have not paid their School Tax will be required to pay the same before that time or have the cost of collecting by distress added. All those who have no personal property and neglect to pay before that time will be conveyed to the county jail, there to remain until the tax is paid, or secured to be paid, or otherwise discharged by due course of law, as directed by School Tax warrant.

C. S. BAILEY, Collector.



ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Bucks County, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Tuesday, May 23d, 1882,

All the Real Estate of John McDonnall, deceased, the following described properties, to wit:

No 1.—House and Lot of Ground, No. 5[illegible], on west side of Bath Street, in Bristol Borough. Lot 20 feet front by 202 feet deep, adjoining lands of Andrew Mathews and Christy Spring. House 15 feet front by 35 feet deep, containing three rooms on first floor, two rooms on second floor, and two rooms in garret.

No. 2.—House and Lot of Ground, No. 54, on west side of Swain Street. Lot 16 feet front by 114 feet deep. House 12 feet front by 24 deep, containing two rooms on first floor and two rooms on second floor, with Shed Kitchen, 8 by 12 feet in rear, adjoining lands of Bristol Gas Light Company and Samuel Swain.

No. 3.—House and Lot on Clymer Street, adjoining other lands of said John McDonnall, deceased, and Samuel Swain. Lot 20 feet front by 61 feet deep. House 12 feet front by 32 feet deep, containing three rooms on first floor, and three rooms on second floor.

No 4.—House and Lot on Clymer Street, adjoining No. 3. Lot 20 feet front by 61 feet deep. House 12 feet front by 32 feet deep, containing three rooms on first floor, and three rooms on second floor.

No 5.—House and Lot on Clymer Street.—Lot 20 feet front by 61 deep. House 14 feet front by 20 deep, one story, Shed Kitchen 8 by 14 feet, two rooms on first floor, and one in garret.

No 6.—Lot of Ground on Race Street, 20 feet front by 89 feet deep, adjoining Samuel Swain and other land of John McDonnall.

No. 7.—Lot of Ground running from Race to Clymer Streets, 20 feet front by 151 feet deep, adjoining Lot No. 6.

No 8.—House and Lot on Race Street. Lot 20 feet front by 125 feet deep. House No. 36, 13 feet front by 26 feet deep, with Shed Kitchen attached, two rooms on first floor and three rooms on the second.

No. 9.—House and Lot, adjoining No. 8. Lot 20 feet front by 125 feet deep. House 38 by 14 feet. Square Shed, 8 by 14 feet, containing one room on first floor and one room on the second.

No. 10.—House and Lot on Lake Street. Lot 18 feet front by 105 feet deep. House No 47; 12 feet 9 inches front by 16 feet deep, containing two rooms on first floor and two rooms on second floor. Kitchen 7 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 9 inches.

No. 11.—House and Lot on Lake Street, adjoining No. 10. Lot 18 feet front by 105 feet deep. House No. 49; 12 feet 9 inches front, by 16 feet deep, with Kitchen 7 feet 10 inches by 11 feet nine inches, containing two rooms on first floor and two rooms on the second floor.

No. 12.—House and Lot on Lake Street, adjoining No. 11, once Abraham Steinbaker's Lot 18 feet front by 105 feet deep. House No. 51, 12 feet 9 inches front by 16 feet deep, with Kitchen, 7 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 9 inches.

Attend the sale as the properties will all be sold without reserve to the highest bidder on the above named day. Persons desiring of investing in real estate will find this a grand opportunity to do so.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, on Lot No. 1, when conditions will be made known by

CHARLES S. BAILEY, Administrator.
WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.



Will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve to the highest bidder, at Bristol, Pa., on the Beaver Dam road, on the premises of the subscriber, now occupied by Dr. C. P. Rose,

On Tuesday, May 9th, 1882,

The following property, to wit.—1 crimson plush set of parlor furniture, consisting of 2 sofas, 2 arm chairs, 4 side chairs, 2 marble top tables, 1 bouquet table; 1 mantle mirror—plate, 48 by 56 inches; wine set, 2 hair cloth sofas, 1 argand burner, 1 bronze card receiver, 2 velvet carpets, 4 Brussels carpets, 2 ingrain, sideboard, 3 toilet sets, half dozen chairs, 3 stoves, pictures and vases, brackets, 2 oiled walnut bed room suits, 1 mahogany bed room suit, 2 low bedsteads, 2 high post bedsteads, 2 feather beds, bolsters and pillows, 3 mattresses, 1 husk mattress, 3 bureaus, 1 reclining chair, 2 rocking chairs, 1 green rep lounge, 1 sofa, 1 mantle mirror, 2 rocking horses, 2 small velvet mats, 1 large velvet mat, 2 stools, 1 drugget, churn, pans, kitchen utensils, chairs, dishes, and various other articles.

Chickens, cow (gives 25 quarts per day) and calf, 1 good family horse, 2 carriages, 2 sets harness, cultivator, rakes, shovels, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on day of sale

SARAH S. SHERRON
JESSE G. WEBSTER, Auctioneer.
WILLIAM TABRAM, Clerk.

Great Auction Sale!!!

COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24th.

Every lot will positively be sold.

STORE IS LEASED FROM JUNE 1st, THEREFORE THE LARGE STOCK CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, CHINA WARE, &c.

MUST BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE THAT TIME.

Don't fail to attend these sales as you will have the chance to obtain many bargains.

Remember! First Grand Opening Sale

MONDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S CASH STORE, Bristol, Pa.

Conditions—Three months credit on all sums over $20, by giving a note with approved security.

J. LOVETT, Auctioneer.

COMMITTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises in Bristol Borough, in said county, on MONDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1882, the following described Real Estate of SAMUEL K. STACKHOUSE, a lunatic.

All that certain Messuage and Lot of Land situate on the northeast side of Cedar street, in said Borough, adjoining properties of Henry York and the Masonic Lodge. The lot contains a front on Cedar street of eighteen feet, with a depth of about seventy-seven feet.

The improvements consist of a good substantial FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, 16 by 18 feet, with three rooms on the first floor, three on the second, and attic above.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known at sale by

JOHN C. STUCKERT, Committee.
WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.

TO INVESTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the Bristol Improvement Company will receive subscriptions for stock of this company, at his office in the Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., for all or any part of

$35,000

authorized increase of said stock. Stock will be issued under date of July 1st, 1882, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to that date.

CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.

Bristol, April 5, 1882.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,500 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office

913 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia

A GOOD PLACE TO GET AT RIGHT PRICES SUBSTANTIALS and LUXURIES For the Table.

Dorrance Street Cash Grocery.

EDWARD H. FOSTER.

PIANO TO RENT.

THE use of the piano at Washington all can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying at GAZETTE OFFICE.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.'S STOCK Taken for Houses and Lots, by SAMUEL SWAIN.

Call and examine some of the

OPENINGS AND BARGAINS

That are being offered from day to day at

J. Wesley Wright's,

MILL ST., BRISTOL, PA.

For this week we have the largest line and assortment of

DRESS GOODS AT 12½c. per yard,

that we have ever had, in fact they are goods that only a short time ago brought from 15 to 25 cts. yard.

We have also opened this week a case of

BROCADES at 16c. per yard,

In all the latest colorings.

Also a case of neat little

PLAIDS, Silk Mixed, 20 & 22c. yd.

CASHMERES,

In all the variety of colorings, and prices from 12½c. to $1 per yard, the low prices part cotton and the better grades all wool.

One of the best things we have opened this week is one lot of

NUN'S VEILING,

In beautiful shades, both light and dark, 44 inches wide, at 62 and 65c. yard.

Call and see these before going to Philadelphia to buy.

STANDARD PRINTS OR CALICOES at 5c. yard.

No money in them for us, but a bargain for the buyer.

Also a case at 6c. per yard, no better than the other, but a little more fancy in coloring.

We are offering this week also, and they are rapidly going,

The Largest Variety of GLOVES, In Kid, Silk, Lisle and Berlin, and elegant Kid Gloves for gentlemen at 65 cts. Ladies 4-Button Kid, in medium and opera shades, at 75 cts. Black and Colored Kids, in the lace and hook.

We have made a new departure in our [illegible]

FITTING AND MAKING,

And our assortment is much better than ever before.

MATTINGS from 18c. to 35c. per yd. A little lower by the peice of 40 yards.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

In all their variety.

Grocery Department,

Full of Fresh Goods.

J. Wesley Wright's,

MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

FOR RENT.

THE LOWER BURLINGTON ISLAND FARM, in the Delaware River between Bristol, Pa., and Burlington, N. J., will be put in thorough order and leased for a term of years. Liberal allowance made for first year. Apply,

J. A. EMERICK,
HOWARD EVANS,
1056 Beach Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist,

NO. 81 RADCLIFFE STREET, BRISTOL.

TEETH extracted without pain. Artificial teeth to suit the patient and please the people. Salvation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office hours, 9 to 4. Out of office on Second day.

JESSE O. THOMAS,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Gazette Office, BRISTOL, PA.

FOR RENT.

A COTTAGE ON RADCLIFFE STREET below Dorrance. In first-class condition. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM J. JONES.

BEES.

Several Colonies wanted in box-hives, if cheap. Address, stating price,

P. HAHMAN, JR.,
Station E., Philadelphia, Pa

FOR RENT.

Two Houses to Rent at $6 per month, by SAMUEL SWAIN.

WANTED.

Water Stock wanted by SAMUEL SWAIN.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA.

ON and after Saturday, April 15th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.15 A. M. and 4 P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT.

On and after Thursday, February 16th, Steamer TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Freight taken at low rates.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.				Leaves South Trenton.			
Friday,	5,	12½	P.M.	Friday,	5,	4½	P.M.
Saturday,	6,	2¼	P.M.	Saturday,	6,	5½	P.M.
Monday,	8,	2¾	A.M.	Monday,	8,	6¾	P.M.
Tuesday,	9,	6	A.M.	Tuesday,	9,	9¼	A.M.
Wedn'day,	10,	6¾	A.M.	Wedn'day,	10,	10¼	A.M.
Thursday,	11,	7¼	A.M.	Thursday,	11,	11¾	A.M.
Friday,	12,	8¾	A.M.	Friday,	12,	12¾	P.M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.

All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAK HALL

REMEMBER THAT YOU are invited to visit

OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. 6th & Market Sts.
Philadelphia.

We offer the Best, Largest and Cheapest stock of CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS in the United States.

Our original system of One Price and a Guarantee gives every buyer perfect protection.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

THE CHIEF POINTS OF PRE-EMINENCE WE CLAIM FOR OUR CLOTHING ARE SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH AND LOW PRICES.

TEST AND PROVE THIS TO YOUR SATISFACTION.

A. C. YATES & CO.,
Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.,
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JOHN MOORE & CO.,

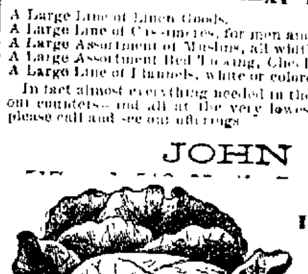
Have now open on sale or for inspection,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT DRESS GOODS.
A CHOICE ASSORSMENT DRESS GOODS.
—AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.—

A Large Line of Linen Goods.
A Large Line of Cassimeres, for men and boys.
A Large Assortment of Muslins, all widths.
A Large Assortment Bed Ticking, Checks.
A Large Line of Flannels, white or colored.
A Large Line of Summer Underwear, for men, women and children.
A Large Assortment of Hosiery, Hdks, Gloves, &c.
A Large assortment Corsets, Buttons, &c

In fact almost everything needed in the DRY GOODS OR STAPLE NOTION LINE, can be found on our counters—and all at the very lowest possible prices that the cash will bring. When next in the city, please call and see our offerings

JOHN MOORE & CO.,



BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

Large, Flat, SOLID HEADS, Short Stems.

FOR a long period of time we have had this stock of Cabbage in cultivation, originally obtained from the German and Swedish market gardeners. It has been a part of our business occupation to keep it unadulted, *and to bring we all it in its original purity, equal in quality with the very best in the country, even though the best should cost a hundred dollars per pound!* We have made this crop a study, and give our customers the result of many years of close observation, for which our opportunities may be judged by the fact that we have each and every year about 150 acres of cabbage used expressly to produce Seed for the ensuing season, and from which selections are made with scrupulous care, guided by experience. NOT A SINGLE GRAIN OF SEED IS RAISED FROM STALKS—ALL FROM SELECTED HEADS.

We will mail our catalogue free of charge on application.

D. LANDRETH & SONS.
21 and 23 South Sixth Street, between Market and Chestnut Sts.
BRANCH STORE—S. W. Corner Delaware Ave. and Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRED. SCOTT & CO., Agents, 37 Mill Street Bristol.



GEO. S. STONE & SON,
NO. 16 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBERS.
STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
REPAIR WORK SOLICITED. Also constantly on hand,
GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES, BATH TUBS, CIRCULATING BOILERS,
GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS,

Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood, and the cheapest and best Pumps in the market. These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the poplar pump, which is an imitation of them. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices. REFERENCES.—C. W. & J. Peirce and Grundy Brothers & Campion.

☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.

JOSEPH DRUCKENMILLER.
ORGANS AND PIANOS.

1881. ORDER NOW FOR 1882.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
HOLIDAY OFFERS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO ORDER AN

ESTEY ORGAN OR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO.

Special low prices given organs—from $30 up—every Investment is fully warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you cannot call, be sure to write for catalogue before buying elsewhere.

Address or call upon

JOSEPH DRUCKENMILLER.
Edge Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa.

SPRING OPENING OF



IVINS & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.
Newest Styles, Best Goods, Cheapest Prices.
No Charge for Packing. Safe Shipment Guaranteed.
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
66 N. SECOND STREET, Near Arch, Philadelphia.

American Watch and Clock Depot,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES.

Look at some of the Prices.

LADIES' SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $22; GENTS SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $30. Ladies Gold Watches as low as $12; One day Clocks $1.00 up. Eight Day Walnut Clocks, $3 up.

A large stock on hand of solid gold and best rolled plated jewelry and chains. Solid silver and plated ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles. Repairing of all kinds done in a skillful manner.

S. PICARD, No. 11 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Every Article warranted as represented.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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ODDS AND ENDS.

An Ohio suitor, unable to make the young woman say yes, threatened to shoot himself in her presence. Thereupon she relented. But next day, having considered the matter carefully, she wrote to him that she would not keep the promise made under coercion, and that, while she strongly advised him against suicide, she should feel no responsibility about him. He blew his brains out.

A Philadelphia smoker removed the cigar from his mouth on entering a horse car, but insisted on retaining it in his hand. The conductor warned him to throw it away, as the smoke from it was offensive to the women passengers, and finally ejected him by force. He sued the company for damages, but the verdict is against him, the Court charging the jury that he was a nuisance which the conductor had a right to abate.

When the tornado that swept over the neighborhood of Cuthbert, Ga., a few days ago, struck the house of Judge Knowles, a hen was on her nest in a barrel in the back yard. Persons say that the barrel was picked up, whirled round and round, blown over the house, and dropped right side up in the front yard. After the storm Judge Knowles went out to move the barrel. To his surprise the hen was still at her post, and it was evident that some of the eggs had hatched in mid air.

The Cleveland minister who married Edward Marshall to Annie Hellan was very nearsighted. That was his excuse for failing to see that the bridegroom was a boy of 14, while the bride was 26. The latter is now under arrest on a charge of perjury, as she swore, in taking out the license, that Eddie was of age. Of about the same difference in years were Andrew Moffatt and the widow Stanton of Chicago, but in this case the woman declined matrimony, and the youth shot her and himself, though without fatal results.

Brother Barnes was one of the regular and zealous attendants of revival meeting in the colored church of Allegheny, Pa. He made his appearance one evening in a new overcoat, which he took off and laid over the back of his seat, preparatory to kneeling for prayer. Brother Herbert reached over and seized the coat, declaring that it had been stolen from his room a few days before. A loud dispute arose between the men, and then they had a violent fight for possession of the garment. The meeting was broken up in disorder, the combatants were arrested, and the ownership of the coat remains to be settled.

A young woman of Greensburg, Penn., who had long been a sufferer from a nervous disease, caused her friends great alarm about six weeks ago by suddenly manifesting an utter inability to eat. For forty days she ate nothing, liquid or solid, but when there seemed to remain not the slightest chance of recovery, and she was so weak that death was apparently only a few hours distant, she as suddenly regained the power to take and digest food, and is now expected to get well. Her friends are delighted, the doctors are puzzled, and sceptics are winking in a malicious and derogatory manner.

Thirty years ago Theodore Parker, King, Holmes and Emerson were glad to lecture anywhere for fifty dollars a night. Parker at that time originated a celebrated saying concerning fame "What do you get for such services?" asked a Boston friend. "Fame," was the reply. "And is that all?" exclaimed the friend. "Fame, sir," said the orator, in his consequential manner, "means fifty dollars and my expenses." Emerson was noted though by no means loud, was very penetrating. His lectures were always read and his eye was fixed on the manuscript, but there was such a fascination in his reading that it seemed that any other mode of delivery would be undesirable.

Nearly a year ago Mayor King of Philadelphia issued an order to the police force requiring a strict enforcement of of the ordinance against carrying concealed weapons. Since that time there have been three times as many arrests for violation of the ordinance as there were before during an equal period, and the police do not think that this mischievous habit of the free born American has been even partially cured. There has been a decrease in the number of shooting affrays, however, though that circumstance is rendered less gratifying than it would otherwise be by a corresponding increase in "cutting cases." The knife is apparently taking the place of the pistol in homicidal brawls.

Three Trinity College seniors, acting as a committee of the students who recently branded and "paddled" three sophomores, have sent a letter to the Springfield *Republican* defending their conduct. They say that the sophomores issued "a low, profane, and obscene publication," and that thirteen seniors, "considering that their position entitled them to protect the dignity of the college, undertook to inflict upon the sophomores a punishment which their offence merited. All this was done," they added, "by the grand tribunal, an organization which has existed for a number of years among the upper-classmen of Trinity College for the purpose of checking any reprehensible conduct on the part of the members of the lower classes."

A shocking Alpine accident on Easter Sunday, briefly noticed in a cable dispatch, is more fully described by a Vienna correspondent. Three young men and a young lady ascended a lofty peak of the Rax Alp, and one of the part, mounted higher than the rest in order to find the right path. He called from above that the ascent was very difficult and that no path was visible. On his return he was astonished to find that his companions had disappeared, It is supposed that a fatal fall, buried all three, the young lady and the two young men, in the snow. The survivor, with help of a guide searched the whole night for his missing companions. The electric light was also employed, but to no purpose. The Vienna Tourist Club sent all its guides to continue the search in the ravines and the dangerous gaps near which these unfortunate young people disappeared. But at last accounts no trace of them had been found.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Two wealthy commission merchants of Memphis quarrelled over a bargain in corn, and one stabbed the other, for which crime a sentence of $200 fine and sixty days' imprisonment was prounced. But social and political influences have saved the man from the latter penalty, an obliging Judge releasing him on bail during good behavior.

Consumption.

To prevent night sweats, to ease the cough and arrest emaciation and decline, no other form of malt or medicine can possibly equal Malt Bitters. This original Nutrient and Tonic is rich in nourishment and strength. It tides the patient over the most critical stages of the disease, digests and assimilates food, enriches and purifies the blood. It builds up the system by stimulating into new life the entire process of digestion.

A LECTURER'S EXPERIENCE.—It is bad enough to realize that you are a failure, but it is quite too harrowing to be told so to your face, and all the more harrowing when your informant does not know whom he is addressing. Once, long ago, I gave an isolated lecture in Manchester, on the Carlist war in Spain, from which I had recently returned. It was a poor subject, it was a bad lecture, and it was a worse lecturer. I felt rather miserable as I stood in the auditorium trying to converse with the secretary while the fag end of the audience slowly dispersed. A young gentleman sauntered up, and, not recognizing me as the lecturer, addressed the secretary. "Infernally poor lecture," this friendly creature observed. "Don't you think so?" he asked of the secretary. That official remained dumb in embarrassment. "Don't you think so, sir?" said he, addressing me. "I quite agree with you," was my reply, made in sad truth. "Of course it was," he continued. "We all know the fellow can write first-rate, but he ought to stick to his pen, and not try to lecture, for he can't lecture worth a blank. Isn't that so, sir?" again addressing me, as a previous sympathizer.

Again I expressed agreement with him, and he was proceeding with detailed criticism of an emphatic character, when the secretary in a cold perspiration, clutched hold of him, dragged him to one side, and whispered something to him. The next thing I saw of the frank and ingenuous critic was his fluttering coat-tails, as he dashed headlong from the hall. He could not rally himself even to apologize, and besides, what had he to apologize for.—*Archibald Forbes in The Century.*

A PRIMITIVE SORT OF COLONY.—Yesterday afternoon an *Appeal* reporter met J. W. Niles, an intelligent colored man, who for several years has been engaged in the work of establishing negro colonies. From him the reporter obtained an interesting account of the Nicodemus colony in Kansas. He said "Nicodemus contains some 365 homes, and is located in Graham county, the district being known as Solomon's Valley. They have two churches there, one public school, one subscription school, a Post Office, and several stores."

"What do they do for money?"

"Well, they raise corn, pumpkins, and vegetables, and meet every Saturday night and exchange commodities. They give vegetables and other productions for drugs, clothing, and so on. I never knew before that men could could live without money. For three years after the colony started there was not a team in it, and the men worked entirely with picks and spades. The colonists were of the worst class of negroes from Kentucky. Many of them went to live easily off the community. Now they are transformed into hard working farmers, thus showing, as I have always claimed, that there was something to be made even out of the lowest negro."

"What sort of government have they?"

"A regular township government, the principal officer being a township trustee, who is a negro."—*Memphis Appeal.*

Now that the season for excursions by water, boating parties and bathing is at hand, it may be well to republish some simple rules for the resuscitation of drowned person. The method practiced by many physicians consist of a good deal of rubbing, the use of plenty of warm clothes, slightly rolling the body while supporting the head a trifle higher than the body, and an external application of the hands in a way that will produce an artificial respiration.

The people of Portugal practice another method, which is said to be very effective. At Oporto when persons are rediately stripped and rubbed all over with salt, but more particularly about the breast, temples and joints. A sailor recently fell overboard in the river Douro, and was under water half an hour. When recovered his body was subjected to the Portugal treatment, and in less that four hours he was up and walking. Dogs and cats were placed under water for two hours, and then were covered over with salt, the nostril only being free from the saline bath. Presently they began to breathe and discharge the water from their mouth and nostrils. The struggling soon grew stronger, and in three or four hours they all got up and ran away.

SCIPIO, N. Y, Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of six of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

A St. Louis dog, recently deceased was a property holder. His estate consisted of a house and lot left to him by his deceased master. There was a trustee of course, but the income was conscientiously spent in paying for the animals food, lodging and attendance. He was a handsome spaniel, and was not made vain by his wealth, but associated freely with common dogs. At his death, a few days ago, the trustee had him buried in a costly coffin, a hearse conveying the remains quite ceremoniously to the family cemetery.

☞ELEGANCE AND PURITY.—Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color, beauty and lustre.

New York jewelers now keep costly garters in stock, and the fashion of wearing them is growing very fast. A reporter was allowed to look at a pair just made to order a a cost of $1,200. In this the lace and pearl-colored silk band was joined by an elaborate clasp. On one side was the lady's monogram in pearls, on the other the coat of arms, with frosted storks' heads, a crest of delicately carved gold and a motto set in chip diamonds.

☞ALWAYS REFRESHING.—A delicious odor is imparted by Floreston Cologne which is always refreshing, no matter how freely used.

An old gentleman, finding a couple of his nieces fencing with broomsticks, said, "Come, come, my dears, that kind of accomplishment will not help you to get husbands." "I know it, uncle," responded one of the girls as she gave a lunge, "but it will help us to keep our husbands in order when we have 'em."

☞ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.—We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

One of the most singular of the many pistol accidents was that by which a woman was killed at Georgetown, Cal. Her brother was explaining how a friend had been shot with a weapon supposed to be unloaded. He illustrated the account by taking a revolver from his pocket. "But," he said, "I won't be foolish enough to point it at anybody." Then he turned round, and as he did so it went off, the bullet striking his sister. He declared that he had not cocked it, and did not touch the trigger.

A party of nearly forty young men, sons of gentlemen residing in all parts of England, left Bristol the other day for New York, on their way to Minnesota, where they are to be placed as pupils with well known American farmers. They are under the charge of the Rev. G. Pridham, Vicar of West Carptree, who has been induced to promote this emigration by the success which has followed a similar placing out of several of his own relatives.

☞A VARIED PERFORMANCE.—Many wonder how Parkers' Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ.

The expense of admitting the Duke of Cambridge to the Order of the Thistle appears to have been $1,700. The insignia of the once despised and derided St. Michael and St. George costs $5,000. The fees on the patents of creation of Prince Leopold as Duke, Earl, and Baron, and of five Peers, four Baronets, and three Knights were $5,000, but this expenditure is more than covered by the cost of the stamps.

"Yes, this must be the ladies' cabin," said a young lady to her friend as they halted at the door of the cabin of a Fulton ferryboat and peered inquisitively in. "Why do you think so?" doubtingly asked the other. "Oh, because there are so many men in it," was the answer.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

☞It is well known that the most virulent diseases, small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are contagious. If you have sickness of that sort in your house, the use of Phenol Sodique as a disinfectant will preserve the health of the of the family. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers. See advertisement.

"What did you say the conductor's name was?" "Glass—Mr. Glass." "O, no!" "But it is." "Impossible—it can not be." "And why not, pray?" "Because, sir, Glass is a non-conductor." [Deafening applause from the scientific passengers.]—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

☞Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

A young lady of Duchess county, New York, has been made insane by the knowledge that her betrothed, a bank bookkeeper, is a defaulter. The betrothed of a New York city belle did the same thing, but she did not go insane. Not a bit of it. She clapped her hands and delightedly exclaimed, "Oh, now he can afford to give me all the sealskin sacques I want."

☞The blood at times becomes loaded with impurities and moves thick and sluggishly in the veins. This condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. An alterative is needed to system, and there is none better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Pat, this is mighty hard work we're at." "It is, indade, Jenmy, but what kind of job wud you like if you could get it?" "Well," said the other, leaning reflectively on his shovel and wiping the perspiration from his brow with the back of his hand, "for a nice, aisy, clane business, I think I would like to be a bishop."

THERE IS A BALM IN GILEAD.—The success which has marked the introduction of Cream Balm, a Catarrh remedy, prepared by Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y., is indeed marvelous. Many persons in Pittston and vicinity are using it with most satisfactory results. A lady down town is recovering the sense of smell, which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years, through the use of the Balm. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber, the druggist, has used it in his family and commends it very highly. In another column a young Tunkhannock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness. It is certainly a very efficacious remedy.—*Pittston, Pa., Gazette, August 15, 1879.* Price 50 cents.

A Bellefonte boy stole his mother's canary bird and sold it to a man who had just lost one for $2 and the dead bird in exchange, and when his mother was overwhelmed with grief and gave it a tearful burial, he assisted her with the money jingling in his pockets. That boy will some day drift to New York and become a great financier.

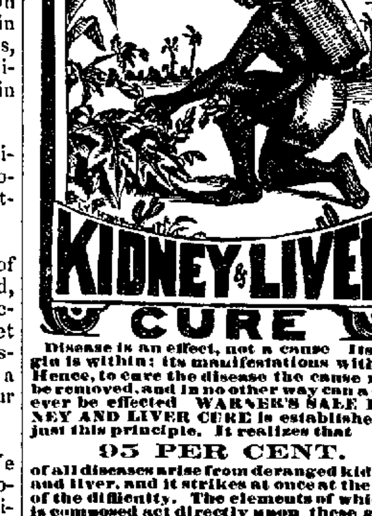
"No Fear of a Return."

Scranton, Pa., Sept 12, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co. Sir—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has completely cured me of a painful kidney trouble, and I have no fear of the return of the disorder.

W. P. BENNETT, 5 Dodge Avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS



Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations without. Hence, to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is established on just this principle. It realizes that

95 PER CENT.

of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing disorders of Women; for Malaria, and for physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes, ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve

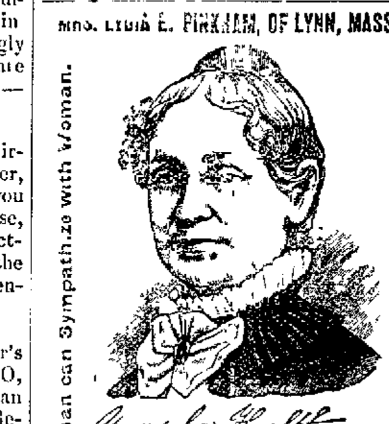
Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness...

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after March 25 1882 trains will leave Vine and Shackamaxon Streets Ferries, Philadelphia,

FOR ATLANTIC CITY

FAST EXPRESS. 9 00 a m and 4 00 p m
Accommodation (daily) 8 a m, 4 30 p m
SUNDAY FAST EXPRESS 9 00 a m

LOCAL TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA

Williamstown 8 and 11 a m, 4 30 p m
Hammonton 8 a m, 4 30 and 6 00 p m
Atco, 8, 11 a m, 4 30, 6 ... Vine street only, 11 30 p m
Haddonfield 7, 8, 9 and 11 a m, 12 m, 3, 4 30, 5, 6 ... Vine street only, 9 30 and 11 30 p m
Marlton and Medford 8 and 11 a m, 3 and 5 p m
Sundays, 9 a m and 6 p m
Vineland, Bridgeton, &c. 8 a m and 4 30 p m

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY

FAST EXPRESS 8 00 a m and 4 10 p m
Accommodation 7 a m and 3 30 p m
Sunday Accommodation 7 30 a m and 4 30 p m
SUNDAY FAST EXPRESS 5 30 p m

Round Trip Tickets, 1 and 6 ... $1

Woodruff Parlor Cars on all express trains, fare 25 cents.

Tickets on sale at **$36, $38, 1100 and 1348** Chestnut street, Vine Street and Shackamaxon Street Ferries, Philadelphia.

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE, and almost everything in the Grocery Line

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
HATS, CAPS
AND
STRAW GOODS,

No. 1209 North Second Street,

East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave. PHILADELPHIA

A full assortment of Umbrellas.

JAMES LYNDALL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.

KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING

A Speciality.

Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

C. C. P. P.

CORNELL'S

COMPOUND POULTRY POWDER.

WILL save your Poultry. It prevents and cures diseases if used according to a treatise found in each box. Try it and be convinced. Ask your storekeeper for it. Sold by all wholesale druggists in Philadelphia. Depot, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Price 25 cents per box. By mail, ½ gross (3 dozen) $6 00. By express, half pound in each box.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.

Notice is hereby given that the petition of Mary Y. Stackhouse wife of Samuel K. Stackhouse to secure her separate earnings, under the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1872, will be presented for confirmation on the first day of May court, to be held at Doylestown the First day of May, A. D. 1882.

THOMAS S. FOLWELL, Prothonotary.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOSEPH L. STACKHOUSE, deceased, late of Bristol Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay to

JOHN BURTON,
ELWOOD BURTON, } Executors.

Or B. F. GILKESON, Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN McDONNELL, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having legal claims against the same will present them, without delay, in proper order for settlement to

CHARLES S. DAILEY, Administrator.

Or his Attorney, B. F. GILKESON, Esq.
Bristol Borough, March 23, 1882.

A. WEIR GILKESON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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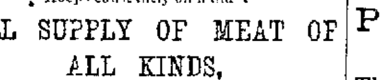
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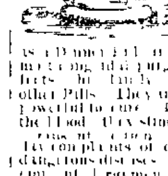
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... 10 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
... 15 00	15 00	18 00	22 50	30 00
...	...	30 00	37 50	50 00
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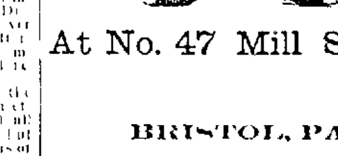
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